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# THE GREEK ALPHABET

FORMS.	NAMES IN ENGLISH.	SOUNDS.	NUM-ERICAL VALUE.
<i>A</i> . . . $\alpha$	Alpha	a	1
<i>B</i> . . . $\beta$	Beta	b	2
<i>Γ</i> . . . $\gamma$	Gamma	g	3
<i>Δ</i> . . . $\delta$	Delta	d	4
<i>E</i> . . . $\epsilon$	Epsilon	e short	5
<i>Z</i> . . . $\varsigma$	Zeta	z	7
<i>H</i> . . . $\eta$	Eta	e long	8
<i>Θ</i> . . . $\theta$	Theta	th	9
<i>I</i> . . . $\iota$	Iota	i	10
<i>K</i> . . . $\kappa$	Kappa	k c	20
<i>Λ</i> . . . $\lambda$	Lambda	l	30
<i>M</i> . . . $\mu$	Mu	m	40
<i>N</i> . . . $\nu$	Nu	n	50
<i>Ξ</i> . . . $\xi$	Xi	x	60
<i>O</i> . . . $\omicron$	Omicron	o short	70
<i>Π</i> . . . $\pi$	Pi	p	80
<i>P</i> . . . $\rho$	Rho	r	100
<i>Σ</i> . . . $\sigma$	Sigma	s	200
<i>T</i> . . . $\tau$	Tau	t	300
<i>Υ</i> . . . $\upsilon$	Upsilon	u	400
<i>Φ</i> . . . $\phi$	Phi	ph	500
<i>X</i> . . . $\chi$	Chi	ch	600
<i>Ψ</i> . . . $\psi$	Psi	ps	700
<i>Ω</i> . . . $\omega$	Omega	o long	800

AMERICAN  
COLLEGE FRATERNITIES:  
A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY SYSTEM  
IN THE  
COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES

WITH A  
DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EACH FRATERNITY.

BY  
WM. RAIMOND BAIRD.

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*SECOND REVISED EDITION.*

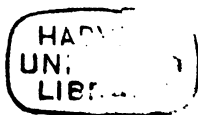
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## PREFACE.

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THE author of this work has, he thinks, reason to congratulate himself, not only upon the kind reception with which the book has met and its material success, but also upon the more remote consequences of its publication upon the Fraternity world. When the work was first planned, the author could count readily upon the fingers of one hand the number of college men who knew anything of the organization of other Fraternities than their own, or could intelligently and impartially discuss their Fraternity relations. Now, he would think it strange if any graduate of three or four years standing did not possess this knowledge, and could not assume this position. Many new forces have been at work in the college world. The increased prosperity of the country has resulted in increased activity here as elsewhere. The multiplication of journals, the exchange system among them, the free discussion of Fraternity topics, and the free association of members of rival orders, have broken down the barriers of restraint and seclusion. And we are proud to know that the information contained in our previous work was one of the means to attain the end of common friendship. Anti-Fraternity laws have



been repealed in many colleges, and the opposition is breaking down in others, where no formal statement of its effect is shown on the college statute book. College faculties are beginning to understand the society system better, and in many cases are aiding and not opposing its extension.

In our first revised edition, we did little more than reprint the first edition, making necessary changes in the articles upon some of the Fraternities which had become inaccurate from lapse of time, and adding the changes in other Fraternities in several supplemental pages.

In this edition we have entirely re-written the whole work. The general plan of the first edition we have retained as being natural, and one which made references easy. We have endeavored to secure more fullness of detail and greater accuracy in this edition. We have arranged the Chapters of each Fraternity in chronological order, and have added the number of members in each Chapter. This is the number as nearly as possible as it was at the close the collegiate year 1892-93. In the list of prominent members we have endeavored to exclude all honorary members, and to name those who would best illustrate the peculiar culture given by each order. As before, we have excluded matters of opinion, except in rare cases, and these we are responsible for. We have re-written the defence of the societies upon what we regard as a more efficient plan, and have added a short narrative of the "Purdue Case" and its re-

sult. Other changes made in matters of detail will be apparent upon the inspection of the work itself.

Strange to say, the author has met with more difficulty in obtaining information for this edition than before, and has encountered in a few, but, happily, rare instances, a disposition on the part of those furnishing facts, to dictate the conclusions to be drawn therefrom, his informants apparently forgetting that the value of this work consists in its impartiality and freedom from bias. He would acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Walter B. Palmer,  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , and to Prof. W. O. Robb,  $B\Theta\Pi$ , for many kind suggestions. In addition he is indebted for many courtesies and much information to the following :

Wm. B. Rankine,  $A\Delta\Phi$ ; Jos. R. Anderson, Jr., and Rev. O. A. Glazebrook,  $AT\Omega$ ; Prof. W. O. Robb and Major W. C. Ransom,  $B\Theta\Pi$ ; Rev. M. L. Zweizig and E. B. Rogers,  $X\Phi$ ; Prof. Henry A. Frink,  $X\Psi$ ; J. De Witt Warner and Chas. H. Beckett,  $\Delta KE$ ; J. D. Livingstone,  $\Delta\Phi$ ; E. Fermor Hall,  $\Delta\Psi$ ; Henry T. Bruck,  $\Delta T\Delta$ ; Chas. E. Hughes,  $\Delta T$ ; Chas. I. Avery,  $KA$ ; Philip B. Hamer,  $KA$  (S.O.); S. A. Jackson,  $K\Sigma$ ; Rev. E. E. Hale,  $\Phi BK$ ; A. C. Denison,  $\Phi\Delta\Phi$ ; Frank Keck,  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ; Dr. E. F. Smith,  $\Phi K\Psi$ ; E. H. Williams,  $\Psi T$ ; C. O. Lovell, Q.T.V.; Rev. W. B. Walker and Col. J. H. Young,  $\Sigma AE$ ; Chas. R. Trowbridge,  $\Sigma X$ ; Philip L. Yeatman,  $\Sigma N$ ; James Sherman,  $\Sigma\Phi$ ; Franklin Burdge and N. L. Bachman,  $\Theta\Delta X$ ;

D. Cady Gere and J. Bruen Miller,  $Z\Psi$ ; Miss Alice Lamb,  $\Delta\Gamma$ ; Miss Ida Young,  $A\Phi$ ; Miss Mary Whitford and Miss Lilian Southard,  $KA\Theta$ ; Miss Minnie Taylor,  $KK\Gamma$ , and many others.

It is particularly requested that all additions, corrections or suggestions be sent to the author.

WM. R. BAIRD,

P. O. Box 1848,

New York, N. Y.

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## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

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THE author of this book is a member of one of the College Fraternities. Having occasion to make inquiries in regard to one of these organizations, he was surprised to learn that there was no general repository of facts in regard to them, that few of their members knew more than the names of those with which they had come in contact, and that the majority were ignorant alike of the origin, principles, history, and customs of any of the Fraternities, oftentimes their own included. This lack of knowledge has arisen not from the desire to know nothing of other organizations, nor from indifference to the affairs of their neighbors, but from the fact that information of this kind has never been brought together in a con-

•

venient shape. An endeavor has been made to make this book a vehicle of such information.

In seeking material the author has, in general, met with the hearty co-operation of the Fraternities themselves, and, with few exceptions, all facilities have been placed at his disposal. Nothing is here given to the public that an intelligent observer could not ascertain, and no attempt has been made to lay bare any of the so-called secrets of the college societies.

Those facts have been given in regard to the Fraternities which it was deemed would be of interest; the historical notes in connection with the Chapters have chiefly been derived from the Fraternities themselves, as has the larger number of statements in the book. It must be borne in mind, however, that the condition of a Chapter often changes rapidly from causes beyond its control, and many reported facts will necessarily be inaccurate a year hence. The Fraternities are requested, therefore, to report any changes that may occur.

Matters of opinion have usually been excluded, and in the last chapter the argument for and against the Fraternities has been presented as it appears to the average Fraternity member and college student. The Directory of Chapters may be found useful, and some few changes have been noted in it not mentioned in the detailed account of the Fraternities

In the preparation of this volume use has been

made of a work entitled "Four Years at Yale" (New Haven, 1871), and treating of life at that college; "A Harvard Book," the various reports of the commissioner of education, the college periodicals, the Fraternity catalogues, their song-books, and other publications of a less permanent nature. In addition, the author would acknowledge his indebtedness to the ladies and gentlemen, without whose kind assistance he would often have been at a serious loss:

Dr. E. D. Hudson, Jr.,  $AA\Phi$ ; Mr. Charles L. D. Washburn,  $A\Sigma X$ ; Mr. Jos. R. Anderson, Jr.,  $AT\Omega$ ; Mr. John S. Goodwin and Major Wyllys C. Ransom,  $B\Theta\Pi$ ; Mr. Wm. Sutphen,  $X\Phi$ ; Mr. Atherton Clark, D. G. K.; Messrs. W. L. McClurg and Henry T. Bruck,  $\Delta T\Delta$ ; Mr. E. P. Clark,  $\Delta KE$ ; Mr. Frank S. Thomas,  $KA$ ; Messrs. George Banta and Walter B. Palmer,  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , Messrs. Frank Keck and W. F. McDowell,  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ; Dr. Edgar F. Smith,  $\Phi K\Psi$ ; Dr. Woolsey Johnson and Mr. Alfred Lee, Jr.,  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ; Mr. F. W. Clark,  $\Pi KA$ ; Messrs. Chas W. Smiley and C. P. Woodruff,  $\Psi T$ ; Mr. Robert T. S. Lowell,  $\Sigma\Phi$ ; Mr. R. H. Wildberger,  $\Sigma AE$ ; Mr. W. L. Otis,  $Z\Psi$ ; Mr. R. E. Corry,  $\Sigma A$ ; Mr. Franklin Burdge,  $\Theta\Delta X$ ; Mr. W. R. Leaken, I. K. A.; Mr. David B. Willson,  $BB$ ; Misses Corinne Miller and Emma J. Taggart,  $\Delta\Gamma$ ; Miss Jodie A. Hays,  $KK\Gamma$ ; and Miss Mattie J. Ridpath,  $KA\Theta$ .

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# **AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.**

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## **GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES.**

**THEIR ORIGIN, PROGRESS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS,  
ETC.**

COLLEGE students have always shown a more or less marked tendency to form themselves into societies. Whether founded upon a national, literary, or social basis, these organizations seem to have been coeval with the colleges themselves. Throughout the United States there is a class of students' societies, usually secret in their character, which rapidly grew in favor, and have become of great importance in the college world. They are composed of lodges or branches placed in the several colleges united by a common bond of friendship and a common name, generally composed of Greek letters. From this latter fact they are known among non-collegians as "Greek-Letter Societies," or, more frequently, from their secrecy, "College Secret Societies," but among themselves they are styled "Fraternalities." Before tracing their origin and progress it will be well to give some description of their customs and practices.

## NOMENCLATURE.

The name of each Fraternity is composed of two or three Greek letters, as Kappa Alpha, Chi Phi, Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi. These letters commonly represent a motto, unknown to all but the Fraternity's members, which indicates the purposes or aims of the organization. The lodges situated in the various colleges are affiliated, and are, with one or two exceptions, termed "Chapters." The Chapters receive various names, sometimes of the Greek letters in the order of their establishment, as Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, etc.; sometimes without any apparent order, as Theta, Delta, Beta, Gamma, etc., in which case the Chapter letter is generally the initial of some word peculiar to the college. Sometimes they are named from the colleges, as Union Chapter, Hamilton Chapter, or from the College towns, as Waterville Chapter, Middletown Chapter. In one case, at least, all these are departed from, and the Chapter is named after some prominent member. When Chapters have become so numerous that the letters of the alphabet are exhausted they are combined, either by chance, as Theta Zeta, Beta Chi, or by design, in the addition of supplementary letters, as Alpha Alpha, Alpha Beta, Alpha Gamma, etc., or Alpha Beta, Beta Beta, Gamma Beta. In other cases a regular system is employed, and some word or words used to denote the repetition, as Alpha deuteron, Beta deuteron, or, in case the alphabet is being used for the third

time, by Alpha triteron, Beta triteron, the supplementary words being generally denoted by their initial letters, "A" and "T" respectively.

#### BADGES—COLORS.

The distinctive badges or pins of the Fraternities are of three kinds. First, a shield or plate of gold, displaying upon it the Fraternity name, together with symbols of general or peculiar significance. This kind of badge is worn as a pin, as a pendant from the watch chain, or as a watch key. Secondly, a monogram of letters composing the name; these pins are by far the handsomest of all, and are almost always jewelled. Thirdly, some symbol representing the name of the society or some of its degrees, as a skull, a harp, a key.

In addition to the badges, which are worn as pins and attached to the vest or necktie, many of the Fraternities have chosen distinctive colors. As the fraternity Chapters are generally known by letters, the members of each chapter frequently wear their Chapter letter or letters as a guard-pin, and attach it to the badge proper by a tiny chain. When the college colors are worn in connection with the badge, and no fraternity colors are used, the college, Chapter and Fraternity of an individual can thus be told at a glance. The badges of the individual societies and the colors which they have adopted will be found described in detail under the caption of each society.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

The first American society bearing a Greek-Letter name was founded at the College of William and Mary, in 1776, and was called Phi Beta Kappa. It was secret in its nature, and tradition has brought down several accounts of its origin. One states that it came from Europe, another that it was founded by Thomas Jefferson, a third that it sprang from a Freemason's lodge. Whatever may have been the manner of its beginning, the cause was undoubtedly the common friendship and inter-dependence of its founders. It was purely literary in its character, its meetings were held monthly or semi-monthly, and only seniors were eligible to membership.

The Chapter or lodge was termed the "Alpha," and the first exoteric branch was established at Yale College; from there it spread to other colleges in the manner which is hereinafter related. It will be seen that the causes for its foundation were friendship and the promotion of a common object. These causes, and a spirit of opposition or imitation, will satisfactorily account for the foundation of every Fraternity now existing. Phi Beta Kappa remained alone until 1821, when a senior society was founded at Yale, and called the Chi Delta Theta. Between the establishment of Phi Beta Kappa and that of Chi Delta Theta, a class of societies differing from either had arisen. These were mostly of a literary character, and bore names such as Hermesian, Philalethean,

Erosophian, Linonian, Adelphi, Philotechnian, etc. Some of them were secret and some were not. Their exercises consisted in debates, the reading and discussion of papers on literary subjects, and the like. Encouraged as they were by the faculty, the students joined them as a matter of course, but there was little actual interest taken in their proceedings, except at the literary contests, or when elections were about to take place. These societies, though excellent in affording for-ensic training and practice in oratory, did not satisfy the want, which resulted in the formation of the secret Fraternities shortly after.

Such were the societies existing in the colleges when in 1825, at Union, four years of constant intercourse among a few congenial spirits promoted the formation of a club which was called the "K. A.," or "Kappa Alpha Society." This was, in reality and spirit, the first Greek-Letter Fraternity, being the first to put into practice the principles which have since guided these societies. The new society met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with the students, for two years later, in 1827, two similar organizations were founded in the same college, Delta Phi and Sigma Phi. In these three societies we see the germs of the present Fraternity system, and, curiously enough, their badges and system of naming Chapters are now, with one or two exceptions, the only methods in use. Kappa Alpha's badge was a watch key, and its Chapters were

named after the colleges in which they were situated (though the  $\Phi BK$  system of nomenclature was afterwards adopted); Sigma Phi's pin was a monogram, and its Chapters were named alphabetically by States; and Delta Phi's pin was a cross, and its Chapters were named in alphabetical order.

Sigma Phi was the first of the trio to establish a branch organization, and in 1831, calling itself the Alpha Chapter of New York, the Beta Chapter of New York was placed at Hamilton College. This move resulted one year later in the foundation of Alpha Delta Phi at that college. In 1833 Psi Upsilon was founded at Union, and the year after, Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi, having placed Chapters at Williams, found themselves confronted by a new rival in the shape of an *anti*-secret society, the Delta Upsilon. Alpha Delta Phi's second Chapter was organized at Miami University in 1833, and in 1839 the first Western Fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, was founded there in consequence. Union College also gave birth to Chi Psi in 1841, and Theta Delta Chi in 1847. Alpha Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon entering Yale College as junior societies, soon after their establishment, in 1844, Delta Kappa Epsilon was founded there; its rapid progress soon giving it as great influence and greater numerical strength than its older rivals. By this time the Fraternities had established Chapters in the New York City colleges, and in 1846 Delta Psi originated at Columbia, and Zeta Psi at the University. In 1848 Phi Gamma

Delta started from Jefferson College and Phi Delta Theta from Miami, and these two Fraternities, together with Beta Theta Pi, were to be to the West what the "Union" Fraternities had been to the East. The first Southern Fraternity, the "Rainbow," or "W. W. W.," was founded during this year at University of Mississippi. In 1850 Phi Kappa Sigma was founded at the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately spread West and South. In 1852 another Fraternity, the Phi Kappa Psi issued from Jefferson, and in 1855, Sigma Chi from Miami, the latter being a split from the Miami Chapter of *ΔKE*. The next year, 1856, saw the birth of the second Southern Fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, at University of Alabama. In 1857 Phi Sigma, now defunct, had its origin at Lombard University, and in 1858 Sigma Delta Pi was organized at Dartmouth. 1859 was prolific in secret organizations. Delta Tau Delta, at Bethany, Southern Chi Phi, at the University of North Carolina, Northern Chi Phi, at Hobart, and Sigma Alpha, at Roanoke, were all organized in this year. The civil war then put an end to college enterprise everywhere, many of the Southern colleges were destroyed, and their faculties disbanded, and in the North some closed their doors for want of professors and students. When peace was declared fresh activity was observed among the ranks of college men. In 1864 Theta Xi was founded at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. In 1865 Southern



Kappa Alpha was established at Washington-Lee and Alpha Tau Omega at the Virginia Military Institute. As the work of reorganization went on, Alpha Gamma was founded at Cumberland University, and Kappa Sigma Kappa at the Virginia Military Institute in 1867, Pi Kappa Alpha being one year later at the University of Virginia, and Sigma Nu at the Virginia Military Institute. In 1869 two special Fraternities were founded, the Phi Delta Phi, at University of Michigan, in the law department, and D. G. K. at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Kappa Sigma was also founded this year at the University of Virginia. In 1870 Zeta Phi, a distinctly Western society, was founded at the University of Missouri, and a second agricultural society, the Q. T. V., at Massachusetts Agricultural College. In 1872 Phi Kappa Alpha at Brown; in 1874 Alpha Sigma Chi at Rutgers, and Phi Delta Kappa at Washington and Jefferson; and in 1878 Delta Beta Phi at Cornell and Phi Alpha at the New York City College bring the roll down to the present time.

The first of the Ladies' Greek-Letter Societies was Kappa Alpha Theta, founded at Indiana Asbury University in 1870. The same year Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded at Monmouth, Ill. Delta Gamma originated at Oxford, Miss., in 1872, and Alpha Phi at Syracuse at nearly the same time. Gamma Phi Beta followed Alpha Phi at Syracuse in 1874, and Delta Chi

Alpha, now defunct, was founded at Ohio Wesleyan in 1878.

#### CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FRATERNITIES.

Almost unconsciously, the Fraternities, as well as the colleges, have come to be classified on a sectional basis, and we have, in consequence, Eastern, Western and Southern Fraternities, although the division cannot be made with exactness, owing to the fact that some belong as much to one section as another. Having its origin in New York State, the Fraternity system could progress but in three directions: on the one hand were the New England colleges; on the other the old but poorly-supported denominational colleges of the West; and in front the State universities of the South. In speaking of Eastern colleges we will mean the colleges and universities of New England, New York and New Jersey, Kenyon College, Western Reserve University, Lafayette College, Lehigh University and the University of California. The latter university, though separated so far from the East in a geographical sense, is entirely Eastern in its customs. The Western colleges include those of Pennsylvania and Ohio, together with those of the remaining Western States, except the University of Michigan. The Southern colleges are sufficiently well defined geographically, but exceptions must be made in the cases of the State Universities of Mississippi,

Georgia and Virginia. As far as Fraternity life is concerned, the University of Michigan possesses the features of both the Eastern and Western colleges, and the same remark will apply, with equal truth, to the two Southern universities above named.

Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon are representative types of the Eastern Fraternities ; Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Chi and Phi Kappa Psi of the Western Fraternities ; while Kappa Alpha (Southern order), Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Alpha Tau Omega represent the Southern Fraternities. This division is, however, made more in a geographical sense than to make any distinction in characteristics between the Fraternities of the West and South. Practically, these are identical in forms and customs, while every college man classifies the Fraternities into Eastern and Western, the latter term including those of the South.

Until 1860 the Eastern Fraternities had placed Chapters in many of the colleges of the South, and some few in those of the West. The Western societies also had placed Chapters in the Southern States, so that frequently the Eastern and Western Fraternities would come in contact for the first time in some Southern college. The war, however, seriously crippled the Fraternity system in the South, and at its close, when the colleges re-opened their doors, many of the faculties denied the Fraternities admission. The Eastern Fra-

ternities had hesitated about placing Chapters in the South again, and the local Fraternities and those from the West have undisputed possession of the collegiate field in that section. So we see that there are three different classes of the Fraternities, the Eastern, the Western and the Southern. Some Fraternities belong more or less to all sections, but we have yet to see a national Fraternity in the best colleges and universities from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the lakes to the gulf.

The colleges and universities of New England and the Middle States have been superior to those of the South and West, in that their endowments have been larger, and being in more settled communities they have afforded better facilities to students. In the same way the Eastern societies have considered themselves superior to those of the remainder of the country,

This distinction has been somewhat intensified by the fact that two or three desertions have occurred from Western to Eastern Fraternities, and Western students coming East have failed to place Chapters in Eastern colleges. These failures have been due to a variety of causes. In the East the Chapters have, on an average, been established from ten to fifteen years longer than in the West, and from twenty to thirty years longer than in the South, and Southern and Western students fail to recognize the fact that it takes time to properly establish a Chapter. Being older, the Eastern Chapters have built houses and lodges be-

fore the Western ones have thought of it, and being, as a rule, wealthier, their badges and other appointments have been costlier. These things, however, are rapidly becoming equalized; the State universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi and Georgia are fast becoming of equal grade with the best New England colleges, and the students are of a higher social grade than were formerly accustomed to frequent these institutions. The South is recovering from the effects of the war, and the West from a period of depression consequent upon that struggle. The course of educational as well as political empire is toward the Mississippi Valley, and in a few years the Fraternities of both sections will be alike in standing, membership, wealth and scholarship.

In the East, custom has now regulated all that pertains to the life of Chapters and their peculiar practices. As we have said, the Fraternity Chapters are now fixed in New England colleges, and some extraordinary event alone could cause their removal. Being crowded, a great rivalry springs up between the members of the various Chapters, and extraordinary efforts are put forth to obtain members. Many of them are now between thirty and forty years old, and a freshman going to college has his mind already made up that he will join some Fraternity to which a brother, cousin or other relative belonged during his college life. Chapters will also often draw members from some

particular town or school; friends from either place will be a great inducement to a freshman. Curious results sometimes grow out of this practice; for instance, in some New England colleges the men from Boston will all join Psi U., all from Providence, Zeta Psi, and so on. In the face of such difficulties, it will be seen to be quite an undertaking to organize a new Chapter. In the West such customs have not as yet attained much force, but are rapidly doing so, while in the South the colleges are crowded with Chapters as soon as an opening offers.

The Eastern and Western Fraternities differ, too, in the point of view from which the student regards his career in each. In the East the literary element is prominent, and the Fraternity Chapters have almost completely displaced the older literary societies as a means of forensic and literary culture.

In the West, on the other hand, the old literary societies are active and flourishing, and the Chapters present their social side to the student, affording him few facilities for literary work except friendly criticism.

In the East the colleges are old, rich and important, so that a student is apt to regard his Chapter as quite a subordinate part of his college life. In the West, in the smaller colleges, the student must feel at times that his Fraternity is a much more powerful institution than his college, and regard it accordingly. The Eastern Fraternities

have been slow to grow or extend their boundaries, while those of the West have usually been very active in this direction, many of them having regularly organized "Extension Committees" for this purpose. To a Western man his Fraternity, as a whole, is a much more important thing than the Chapter of which he is a member, while to the Eastern man his own individual Chapter is often everything; the rest of his Fraternity little or nothing.

From these observations we reach the conclusion that a member of a Western Fraternity is apt to be more active, more enthusiastic and better informed about such matters than his Eastern brother. He will understand the policy of his own and other societies, and read his own pet journal with great interest as it appears monthly. The Eastern man, on the contrary, will regard his Fraternity life as but an episode in his college career, will take an intelligent but somewhat languid interest in the work of his Fraternity outside of his own Chapter, and will be apt to read the stately quarterly journal of his order from a contemplative and philosophical point of view.

#### MEMBERSHIP AND CHAPTERS.

In the early days of the Fraternities only seniors were admitted to membership; other classmen were then taken in, until now, with the exception of Yale and, until lately, at Dartmouth, the members are from all classes. At Yale the Chapters

are only junior societies, and at Dartmouth, though members were pledged, they were not admitted until the sophomore year. In some of the larger Western and Southern colleges, such as Indiana Asbury, Emory College, Ohio Wesleyan, etc., the preparatory schools being intimately connected with the colleges, "preps" are not only pledged, but initiated before they enter the college proper, though the best Fraternities are now making an effort to exclude this class of students. As the colleges usually open about the middle of September, the campaign for freshmen is then commenced, and lasts until Christmas, when each Chapter has secured its most desirable candidates. Where there is great rivalry, however, initiations take place all the year round, and the Chapters continually surprise each other with new members.

The constant rivalry between Chapters, and the multiplication of societies, has in it the germ of the downfall of the entire system, unless the Fraternities perceive the danger and make a united effort to avert it. Experience has shown that unless at least 40 per cent. of the students in any college do not belong to the Fraternities, Fraternity life at that college is apt to be dull and the Chapters weak. At Rochester, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Hanover and Trinity, for instance, there are, practically, no neutrals, and, in consequence, an election to a Fraternity is taken as a matter of course and a little-prized honor.



Many Fraternities have elected and initiated members who were not undergraduates, and, in some instances, not college men at all. These are termed "honorary" members, and in this work the term is applied to all who were not elected or initiated while an undergraduate student or in accordance with some Fraternity rule permitting *young* men not collegians to join the Chapters. This was frequently done in the early days of the societies, to avoid anti-fraternity laws by alleging that the Chapters were not necessarily collegiate institutions, and hence not under the control of the faculties. Some Fraternities do not use the term in such a narrow sense.

Membership in two Fraternities has been a source of trouble and vexation to many of the Fraternities. It is forbidden by most of the constitutions, though the large Eastern Fraternities usually permit it in the case of their own members. When it occurs between two Chapters of different Fraternities located at the same college, and a student leaves one and joins the other, it is termed "lifting," and such disloyalty is usually followed by expulsion. There are many cases, however, where a student going to another college, where his Fraternity is not represented, has joined a different organization, without any sentiment or intention of disloyalty. A few of the Fraternities forbid even this.

#### ORGANIZATION OF FRATERNITIES AND CHAPTERS.

Previous to the war the Fraternities had not at-

tained their full development, though the directions in which they were to expand had been fully mapped out. We find them at this period comprised of Chapters, united only by a common name and common principles. Each Chapter was independent to the verge of anarchy, and did pretty much as it pleased, even at times in opposition to the expressed wish of the Fraternity of which it was a member. The means of communication between the Chapters were inadequate and disused, and Chapters were often established and had become detunct before the fact of their existence had become fully known. Few of the Fraternities had any centralized form of government, and fewer still even thought of pursuing a settled policy in any of their actions. The idea prevalent was that each chapter was to work out its own salvation, and, if it succeeded in becoming strong and vigorous, it was well, if not, it was well also. The government in most of the societies consisted in the selection of one Chapter, either the parent Chapter, if living, or the other Chapters in turn, which was called the "Grand" Chapter, or by some other similar designation. This Chapter was supposed to be the repository of information, from which other Chapters could derive wisdom, and to be the governing body of the Fraternity, subject only to the directions of the assembly of Chapters, termed conventions. In general, however, when the Fraternities held conventions, authority of all kinds was vested in

that body during its sessions, and with many of the Fraternities even now charters for new Chapters can only be granted by these conventions. These re-unions or conventions were made up of delegates from the various Chapters. As presiding officer, some old and well-known member was usually chosen, and, in addition to the transaction of business, public exercises were held, during which the assembly was addressed, poems were read, etc. The session usually concluded with a more or less expensive banquet.

Few changes were made in this system during the war, but about 1870 or 1872 the Fraternities having recovered their activity and beginning to extend and multiply, saw plainly that the old system was no longer adequate to supply the wants of a growing organization. A new system of government began to appear. The conventions still retained the supreme legislative power, but the administrative and executive, and, in some cases, the judicial functions of the government were gradually vested in a body of alumni, sometimes elected from one city, sometimes connected with one Chapter, who acted in precisely the same way as the Board of Trustees of a college would do in directing the affairs of their institutions. And some of these "Boards" resemble, in dignity and complexion, the Board of Trustees of a college. The executive head of the society came to be the secretary or some member of the governing council. With a rapid

increase in the number of Chapters and the spread of accurate information concerning the Fraternities, other features were introduced. Some of the Fraternities deliberately mapped out the territory in which they were situated, or which they proposed to occupy, and established Chapters in the colleges within such territorial lines with a coolness which was remarkable and a sound judgment that was often a surer index of the future prosperity of the institution than large endowments, on paper, or grants of square miles of waste land. The territory which a Fraternity occupied was divided up into districts or divisions, and executives appointed for each of these. In some of the societies the organization is nearly perfect for administrative purposes, and this, united with a strong *esprit du corps* among the members has made of these Fraternities organizations of formidable influence.

Among all the societies the great problem has been how to keep the alumni interested in the work and progress of the order. To effect this, Alumni Chapters have been established in nearly all the large cities, and form circles of cultivated men who would not otherwise know each other, and who, by keeping alive their interest in college life and doings, advance the cause of education in many ways. In some cases the alumni Chapters act in every way like the collegiate Chapters, transact business, send delegates to conventions and hold regular meetings. In others, the Chap-

ter is one only in name, an occasional supper or assessment being the only reminder which the members have of its existence. Few, if any, of these non-collegiate Chapters admit members to the Fraternities.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE FRATERNITIES.

Though it is almost an anomaly to speak of the publications of organizations avowedly secret in their nature, yet the Fraternities have publications, some of them of importance.

##### *Catalogues.*

The most necessary publication, and usually the first to be attempted by any of the Fraternities, is the catalogue or list of members. These catalogues were at times expensive, and were illustrated by one or two steel engravings and a plate of symbols or coat-of-arms for each Chapter. The members names are usually arranged alphabetically by classes, or by the years in which they were initiated, with foot-notes to indicate the military, political, civil or collegiate honors of individuals when distinguished. Death is universally denoted by an asterisk (\*). Some of the Fraternities also print a series of private symbols, composed of Greek letters, numbers, astronomical and mathematical signs, etc., which denote rank held in the Fraternity, the college honors, or prizes gained, etc., of the person to whose name they are attached. The cost of printing such symbols deterred all

but the most wealthy from incurring such an expense, and up to 1879 a catalogue was considered to be sufficiently complete if it gave the name, residence, official titles, occupation and class of each member.

At this date, Psi Upsilon appointed C. W. Smiley, of their Xi Chapter, to prepare a new edition of their catalogue. He adopted a new standard, and the catalogue which he produced was unique. It gave a full biography of every member of the Fraternity, living or dead, the facts about whom could be ascertained by personal research. It gave a full list of college honors, and the full name of every member. In addition to this there was a table of consanguinity, showing the relation existing between members of the Fraternity, a geographical distribution of the membership by cities, towns and States, and other statistical tables of value. This publication was regarded with astonishment by college men, and the standard of completeness sought after and attained was far beyond that of college triennials and lists of graduates. The Fraternities at once took up the work in this same direction. Two years later Beta Theta Pi produced a catalogue not so complete in detail, but involving more labor on account of the imperfect records of Southern and Western colleges in ante-bellum days. A noticeable feature of this catalogue was a fine series of symbolic engravings. Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Delta Tau

Delta have followed the lead of Psi Upsilon, and produced catalogues which are monuments of painstaking research and intellectual labor.

### *Histories.*

None of the Fraternities have as yet published histories. Beta Theta Pi has one in MS., which is on file; Phi Kappa Psi has one in press, and Psi Upsilon is preparing one. This will probably be the next new feature in the line of Fraternity publications. Other publications have been music, of varying degrees of excellence; song books, some of them very finely gotten up; convention poems, addresses and other proceedings, memorial biographies of deceased members, and the like. But the most important of any of the publications have been their

### *Journals.*

The idea of founding a periodical was introduced at an early date in the conventions of at least the Sigma Phi, Alpha Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi, and probably the early records of other Fraternity conventions will show similar resolutions. These schemes all failed from lack of subscribers principally, and the scheme was finally abandoned by all, though Mu of Beta Theta Pi at Cumberland University, Tenn., had one member adventurous enough to try his luck and publish the *Beta Theta Pi Magazine* in 1856. Two brief numbers show the extent of his courage and fail-

ure. From that time until 1868 the Fraternities made no move in the matter. Then some ardent and enthusiastic members of Theta Delta Chi, residing in New York, endeavored to start a journal, to be called the *Shield*, devoted to the interests of *all* the colleges and Fraternities. This, too, was a failure.

In 1872 the Pennsylvania Chapters of the Chi Phi Fraternity issued an eight-page paper, three columns wide, called the *Chi Phi Chackett*. This was merged into the *Chi Phi Quarterly* in 1874, upon the union of the Northern and Southern orders.

The first Fraternity journal, however, devoted to an entire organization, and which had the features and aims of the current Fraternity periodical, was the *Beta Theta Pi*. This was founded in December, 1872, by Rev. Charles D. Walker, Professor at the Virginia Military Institute. A member of the Beta Theta Pi, he had been made its General Secretary at the convention held the preceding September. He chafed at the amount of time which the duties of his position demanded, and determined to found a journal that should do part of his work for him, and relieve him of so much writing.

The paper was named after the Fraternity. It was a four-page monthly, of the size known as "small quarto," and was filled with Chapter news, reports, constitutional discussions and personals. In 1874 it was made the official organ of the Fraternity, its size reduced and the number



of pages increased. During 1875 it was discontinued, but its issue was again begun in 1876. Since then it has continually added improvements.

In 1880 the management of the *Chi Phi Quarterly* was changed, and it has since been very successful. The *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly* followed in 1875. In 1877 it was changed to a quarterly, and the next year it failed from the death of the editor. In 1879 this was succeeded by the *Shield*, which, after varying fortunes, now seems to be upon a firm financial basis.

In 1876 Phi Delta Theta published the *Scroll*, which has continued, with uninterrupted success, to the present time.

In 1877 Delta Tau Delta entered the field with a monthly call the *Crescent*. It has been a great success, and is one of the most enterprising of these journals.

Until 1878 this new feature of Fraternity administration was monopolized by the Western Fraternities. At this date the Cornell Chapter of Psi Upsilon began the issue of a periodical called the *Diamond*. It was not a success, and soon suspended. It has since been revived and carried on by the Union Chapter.

Of the other Eastern Fraternities, Alpha Delta Phi has a quarterly called the *Star and Crescent*, first issued in 1880, imperial octavo in form, and ably edited; Delta Kappa Epsilon has a quarterly, which has been remarkably successful, and Delta

Upsilon likewise, both commenced in 1883. Zeta Psi has a monthly called by the Fraternity name, and other Fraternities have journals in preparation or contemplation. Phi Gamma Delta has a well-conducted monthly; Sigma Alpha Epsilon issues the *Record* as a quarterly; Alpha Tau Omega the *Palm*; Sigma Chi a journal which bears the name of the Fraternity; Southern Kappa Alpha a *sub rosa* quarterly, and Sigma Nu a paper called the *Sigma Nu Delta*.

In May, 1882, the Ladies' Society of Kappa Kappa Gamma began the issue of a magazine called the *Golden Key*, after a prominent feature of their badge, and Delta Gamma has just commenced the issue of a journal called the *Ancora*.

The Fraternity journal has come to be a regular feature of Fraternity administration. An exchange system promotes the liberal interchange of ideas not unmixed with pungent criticism, and the formation of an Inter-Fraternity Press Association in 1883 marked a new era of united effort to overcome the prejudices still existing in the minds of many good people against the Fraternity system.

#### CHAPTER HOUSES.

Since the Fraternities have begun to feel that they are firmly established, undergraduate and graduate members have united in contributing towards Chapter building funds, and lodges and Chapter houses have been built sometimes at a

cost of \$30,000, or even, in one case, of \$40,000. These buildings usually contain sufficient sleeping room for the higher classmen, and serve as Chapter homes.

Some of the societies do not build houses, but only lodges or halls for meeting purposes. Sigma Phi has five Chapters, each with a house of its own. Delta Psi, Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon have led in this matter, and the majority of their Chapters either have houses or are accumulating building funds. This feature adds an idea of permanence to the Chapters, and, unless carried to a point of senseless rivalry, will prove a valuable addition to the many ways in which Fraternity membership helps the student. The Chapter House forms a home for the students, and, in many cases, gives better accommodations, at a less cost, than could be obtained elsewhere.

#### CONSTITUTIONS—RITUALS.

All the college Fraternities are secret in their character, with the exception of Delta Upsilon, which is *non-secret*. To one, however, who has given any consideration to the subject, the secrecy is such only in name, and carefully-worded inquiries will elicit all that is wished to be known. The societies have stolen each other's constitutions with more or less frequency, and these documents are not so difficult to obtain as one might suppose. There is a remarkable fam-

ily resemblance among the constitutions, and their arrangement into articles is generally as follows :

1. Preamble and definition of the society's object.

2. Definition of name and motto.

3. Conditions and degrees of membership.

4. Outline of government.

5. Duties of officers.

6. Relations of Chapters and appointment of special officials.

7. Oath of membership.

This order is not always adhered to, but is usually so done. By-laws are added, which contain the rules for badges, colors, seal, conventions, trials and other minor matters.

The initiation services are also very much alike, although there has been much scope for originality in their composition. A perfect initiatory service should consist of two parts, so that, after having undergone one trial, the initiate could retreat, if necessary. It should, in addition, teach the candidate, in a thorough and impressive way, all the passwords, mottoes, grips and recognition signs of the Fraternity.

Certificates of membership, like diplomas, are given by a few societies, but the practice is not common.

A list of the accessible authorities on the subject of college secret Fraternities will be found at the end of this book, and a list of what are

known as "annuals" or "year-books" will also be found, in connection with the names of the colleges, in the "Directory of Chapters." These are undergraduate catalogues, containing lists of the students, class histories, college organizations of various kinds, such as the Fraternities, musical, dramatic, athletic and social clubs, and a few caricatures. The catalogues are always, in reality, if not nominally, under the control of the Fraternities, and considerable space is devoted to their interests, giving rise to a peculiar class of "posters" or "cuts." These appear opposite the names of the society's members, and consist of a representation of the Fraternity name or badge, together with a collection of symbols, the date of founding the Fraternity, establishing the Chapter, mottoes, etc. This class of pictures is of recent origin, and the style and kind of poster differs with every Fraternity and nearly every Chapter, ranging from a meaningless landscape to a coat-of-arms, having, it is true, little heraldic significance, but, generally, in good taste.





# GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

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## ALPHA DELTA PHI.

IN 1830 the literary societies of Hamilton College were engaged in a bitter fight for the supremacy; methods were employed to obtain adherents, and practices sanctioned to gain the ends of the organizations, until the better portion of the students looked on in disgust at the conflict. At the same time but three of the Greek-Letter Fraternities were then in existence—Sigma Phi, Kappa Alpha, and Delta Phi. During the height of the contest above mentioned, propositions were made to several of the leading students at Hamilton to form a K. A. lodge. Samuel Eels, '32, then a student at Hamilton, was one of those who were disgusted with the partisan practices of the literary societies. A close student himself, he believed that the aim of the college student should be the attainment of a higher and broader culture than the college curriculum afforded; at the same time he perceived that it was the repression of the social traits of the scholars that was leading to the foundation of the social clubs just springing into life. Accordingly, he conceived the idea of founding a fraternity, whose aim should be to supplement the college curriculum by literary



work outside of and beyond that prescribed by the college course, and also to develop the social nature and affections of kindred spirits by the cultivation of a fraternal bond of friendship. He soon broached the subject to his nearest intimates and friends, and met with a cordial response. In 1832, having associated with himself John C. Underwood, '32, Lorenzo Latham, '32, Oliver A. Morse, '33, and Henry L. Storrs, '33, he organized the Hamilton Chapter of the Fraternity, which he called Alpha Delta Phi.

The Fraternity was judiciously extended, the first Chapters being planted under the immediate attendance and supervision of the founders, or those who had been associated with them at Hamilton. It was the pioneer at a large number of colleges, and has been generally very successful. It has sought and obtained those who were aspirants for literary honors, and it is quite distinctively a literary organization.

The Chapters are as follows: \*

1832. *Hamilton*, Hamilton College.

1835. *Miami*, Miami University (1876).

1835. *Urban*, New York University (1839).

1836. *Columbia*, Columbia College.

1837. *Yale*, Yale College (1873).

1837. *Amherst*, Amherst College.

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\* The date of the foundation of the Chapter is first given. Then follows the name of the Chapter. The name of the college is next, succeeded by the date of the decease of the Chapter, in parentheses, if it is no longer active.

1837. *Brunonian*, Brown University.  
1837. *Harvard*, Harvard College.  
1840. *Geneva*, Hobart College (1876).  
1841. *Hudson*, Western Reserve University.  
1841. *Bowdoin*, Bowdoin College.  
1845. *Dartmouth*, Dartmouth College.  
1846. *Peninsular*, University of Michigan.  
1850. *Rochester*, University of Rochester.  
1851. *Alabama*, University of Alabama (1859).  
1851. *Williams*, Williams College.  
1855. *Manhattan*, New York City College.  
1856. *Middletown*, Wesleyan University.  
1858. *Kenyon*, Kenyon College.  
1858. *Cumberland*, Cumberland Univ. (1861).  
1859. *Union*, Union College.  
1870. *Cornell*, Cornell University.  
1878. *Phi Kappa*, Trinity College, Conn.

Active Chapters, 17 ; inactive, 6 ; membership, Hamilton, 350 ; Miami, 207 ; Urban, 24 ; Columbia, 52 ; Yale, 810 ; Amherst, 476 ; Brunonian, 250 ; Harvard, 395 ; Geneva, 184 ; Hudson, 206 ; Bowdoin, 271 ; Dartmouth, 443 ; Rochester, 223 ; Peninsular, 295 ; Alabama, 52 ; Williams, 211 ; Manhattan, 250 ; Middletown, 287 ; Kenyon, 131 ; Union, 155 ; Cornell, 134 ; Cumberland, 27 ; Phi Kappa, 148. Total, 5,781.

In addition to this list, there was a Chapter authorized by the convention of 1865 to be established at Princeton, and several students at that college were initiated with that end in view. The

project was subsequently deemed inadvisable, and the permission cancelled.

The Hamilton Chapter has had a prosperous career. It is here that is erected the "Samuel Eels Memorial Hall," in honor of the founder of the Fraternity. The Miami Chapter was established by the personal efforts of Mr. Eels, and was a strong Chapter. It suspended with the University in 1876. This Chapter had a sort of a branch Chapter at the Cincinnati Law School, which, like the similar one of *BΘΠ*, was never chartered. The Urban Chapter was founded by Daniel Huntington, of New York, and existed only three years. It was withdrawn upon the recommendation of its members, to avoid the necessity of initiating lower classmen, in opposition to a rival society. The Columbia Chapter, established one year later, existed one year longer, voluntarily surrendering its charter because its presence was the cause of endless college dissensions. It was revived in 1881, and is doing creditable work.

These two Chapters last mentioned were mainly instrumental in placing Chapters at Yale and Harvard. The Yale Chapter enjoyed a prosperous career down to the year 1869. At that time it visibly began to decline, and this, in connection with the opposition to the system in vogue at Yale, by which only the juniors became members, led to the surrender of the charter in 1873. The Amherst Chapter was formed from a local society called the *ΙΙΙΚ*. It

has had a fine record for scholarship. It owns a tasty Chapter house, though it had the misfortune to lose its hall by fire in 1879. The Brunonian Chapter is one of the very best in the Fraternity and in the college. It was suspended from 1841 until 1851, on account of the prejudice then existing in the society against initiating lower classmen. In 1851 it was revived. The Harvard Chapter was founded on a decided literary basis. The number initiated from each class was large, and the connection between this Chapter and the rest of the Fraternity was slight. It suspended in 1865, and finally the organization degenerated into the "A. D. Club." In 1879 the Chapter was revived, and since that time has done well.

The Geneva Chapter has been renowned in the annals of the society for its social, as well as its literary triumphs. As the college experienced a sudden decline in 1872 in the number of students, the charter was soon afterwards withdrawn. The Hudson Chapter has been a strong one, and is preparing to build a Chapter House. The Bowdoin Chapter has enjoyed continued and uninterrupted prosperity, and has excelled in college honors. The Dartmouth Chapter originated in a local society called the *TΛΘ*. It owns a commodious Chapter House. The Rochester Chapter was at first established at Madison University, but when the University of Rochester was formed by the secession of a portion of the students of the older university, the Chapter moved to its present

location. It was for a time termed the "Empire" Chapter. The Alabama Chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1858. The graduate members soon afterwards met and formed a Graduate Association at Shelby Springs, Ala. Under the advice of this association, the Chapter was transferred to Cumberland University, where it was killed by the war. The Peninsular Chapter was the third organized at Ann Arbor, and passed through all the vicissitudes of the conflict between the faculty and students, known as the "Fraternity War." It has been generally prosperous and occupies a prominent position at the University of Michigan. The Williams Chapter has had a good literary record. It owns a Chapter House. The Manhattan Chapter, established at what was then known as the New York Free Academy, has been more successful than was anticipated. It owns pleasant rooms, in connection with the Columbia Chapter, and supports a summer camp at Lake George, called "Camp Manhattan." The Middletown Chapter was formed from two societies at Wesleyan, called the Betrian and Lebanian. The Union Chapter was likewise derived from a local literary society, called the "Fraternal," while the Chapter at Trinity succeeded the old local society of Phi Kappa, the name of which it still bears. The Cornell Chapter, though young, has already built a fine Chapter House, and the Kenyon Chapter owns a lodge.

While there are, strictly speaking, no alumni

Chapters, the alumni have formed associations at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, Albany, Boston, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis and Washington.

The government of the Fraternity was for many years in an unsettled condition, various expedients being adopted and thrown aside after trying in vain to unite the features of entire independence in the Chapters and strength and aggressiveness in the policy of the order as a whole. The problem was solved in 1879 by the formation of an Executive Council, consisting of the Fraternity officials and one representative from each Chapter. This body transacts business through a committee of nine. The action of both bodies is subject to review by the annual conventions.

The publications of the Fraternity have been the catalogues issued twelve times, the song book six times, the official organ, and fugitive pamphlets. The latest edition of the catalogue, which bears the date 1882, is a fine piece of work, complete in its information and ample in its details. It contains much information, besides the biographical data concerning the members. There are several pieces of Fraternity music, reports of convention proceedings, etc.

The official organ of the Fraternity, called the *Star and Crescent*, is now in its third volume. It is a handsomely printed quarterly, averaging about one hundred pages to each volume.

The badge of the Fraternity was originally an

oblong slab, with rounded corners, displaying a crescent, bearing the letters "ΑΔΦ" on a field of black enamel; above the crescent is a green star and below is the date "1832" in gold. This badge has been almost entirely supplanted by a jewelled crescent, displaying the letters "ΑΔΦ," grasping a star. The colors are green and white.

Among the eminent alumni of Alpha Delta Phi are Presidents Eliot, of Harvard; Darling, of Hamilton; Gates, of Rutgers; Chamberlain, of Bowdoin; Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, and Dodge, of Madison; among eminent divines, Bishops Coxe and Huntington, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn; among lawyers, Professor Dwight, of the Columbia Law School. Glenni W. Scofield, Judge Blatchford, Judge William J. Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., etc.; Daniel Huntington, the artist; ex-Governor Denison, of Ohio; Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; John Jay, ex-Minister Noyes and Senator Allison, of Iowa, in public life; in literature, James Russell Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, Donald G. Mitchell and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., are representatives.







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## ALPHA TAU OMEGA.

THE Fraternity of Alpha Tau Omega was founded in Richmond, Va., September 11, 1865, by Messrs. Otis A. Glazebrook, Alfred Marshall, since deceased, and Erskine M. Ross. The latter was then a recent graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and the two former were members of the graduating class. These gentlemen had always been peculiarly close friends. Appreciating the benefit and pleasure in the way of counsel, assistance and social intercourse which this friendship had brought them, they concluded that much good among young men might be accomplished by an organization in which the principles that go toward forming a high type of manhood should be fostered under the influence of an intimate friendship. This conception they determined to put into practical operation at once.

Connected as the founders were with the above institution, it naturally became the place where their first Chapter was located. The society was projected as a national organization, and aimed, from the first, to establish itself in the best institutions of learning in the country. Circumstances compelled it, however, to confine itself to the colleges of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee until recently, when it has actively prosecuted its original aim, and it now has Chapters in the North, South and West. It was incorporated in Baltimore in 1879.

Most of the members who entered the Fraternity in 1865 and 1866 had been in the Confederate service, having resumed their studies which the war had interrupted. Hence, the average age of the undergraduate members was high at the outset, and many of them gained honors and distinctions soon after the close of their collegiate careers. The Chapter roll is now as follows :

- 1865. *Va. A*, Virginia Military Institute.
- 1865. *Va. B*, Washington and Lee University.
- 1867. *Tenn. I*, Union University (1873).
- 1868. *Va. A*, University of Virginia.
- 1868. *Tenn. A*, Cumberland University (1878).
- 1869. *Va. E*, Roanoke College.
- 1870. *Ky. M*, Kentucky Military Institute.
- 1871. *Tenn. N*, Nashville University (1874).
- 1872. *N. C. E*, Trinity College (1879).
- 1872. *Ky. O*, Bethel College (1872).
- 1872. *Tenn. II*, East Tenn. Univ. (1873).
- 1873. *Va. P*, Bethel Academy Va. (1874).
- 1874. *D. C. T*, Columbian University (1874)
- 1877. *Tenn. O*, University of the South.
- 1878. *Ga. AB*, University of Georgia.
- 1879. *N. C. AA*, University of North Carolina.
- 1879. *Ala. AE*, Alabama State College.
- 1880. *Ga. AZ*, Mercer University.
- 1881. *N. C. AH*. ——— ———.
- 1881. *Pa. T*, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1881. *Ga. AΘ*, Emory College.
- 1881. *Pa. AI*, Muhlenberg College.
- 1881. *N. J. AK*, Stevens Institute.

1881. *N. Y. AA*, Columbia College.  
 1881. *Mich. AM*, Adrian College.  
 1882. *Ohio AN*, Mt. Union College.  
 1882. *Ark. AΞ*, Arkansas Industrial University.  
 1882. *N. Y. AO*, St. Lawrence University.  
 1882. *Pa. AΠ*, Washington and Jefferson Col.  
 1882. *Pa. AP*, Lehigh University.  
 1882. *Or. AΣ*, Oregon State College.  
 1882. *Tenn. AT*, Southwestern Presbyterian University.  
 1882. *Pa. AΓ*, Pennsylvania College.  
 1883. *S. C. AΦ*, South Carolina College.

Active Chapters, 26; inactive, 8; membership, *Va. A*, 104; *Va. B*, 93; *Tenn. I*, 36; *Va. Δ*, 85; *Tenn. A*, 30; *Va. E*, 55; *Ky. M*, 66; *Tenn. N*, 5; *N. C. Ξ*, 70; *Ky. O*, 3; *Tenn. II*, 4; *Va. P*, 19; *D. C. Γ*, 2; *Tenn. Ω*, 55; *Ga. AB*, 39; *N. C. AΔ*, 19; *Ala. AE*, 43; *Ga. AZ*, 38; *N. C. AH*, 20; *Pa. T*, 18; *Ga. AΘ*, 30; *Pa. AI*, 12; *N. J. AK*, 8; *N. Y. AA* 6; *Mich. AM*, 20; *Ohio AN*, 23; *N. Y. AO*, 20; *Ark. AΞ*, 8; *Pa. AΠ*, 15; *Pa. AP*, 9; *Or. AΣ*, 65; *Tenn. AT*, 17; *Pa. AΓ*, 13; *S. C. AΦ*, 8; *Va. H*, 9; *Tenn. Θ*, 9; *W. Va. Z*, 8; *Tenn. K*, 19; *Ga. Σ*, 6; *Va. AA*, 10. Total, 1,060.

In addition to these collegiate Chapters, there were "Community Chapters," which were not attached to any educational institution, at Harrisonburg, Va. (*Va. H*); Knoxville, Tenn. (*Tenn. Θ*); Weston, W. Va. (*W. Va. Z*); Memphis, Tenn. (*Tenn. K*), and Rome, Ga. (*Ga. Σ*). These have long since been discontinued. There are also

Alumni Chapters at Columbia, Tenn. (*I*); Alexandria, Va. (*Φ*); Chicago, Ill. (*X*); Baltimore, Md. (*Ψ*), and Richmond, Va. (*AA*).

These Chapters have all the rights and privileges of Collegiate Chapters, except that of making initiates. Md. Psi was at first organized at Johns Hopkins University, and Va. Alpha Alpha at Richmond College.

The active Chapters are generally in good condition. Virginia Alpha, though compelled to be small in numbers, has managed to maintain its high standard. Virginia Epsilon was revived in 1881, after a few years inactivity, and Kentucky Mu, which became defunct in 1873, was revived in 1881 by the absorption of a local society. Tennessee Iota and Nu died with their respective colleges. Tennessee Lambda surrendered its charter for want of suitable material in the college. North Carolina Xi, Kentucky Omicron and D. C. Upsilon were killed by anti-fraternity laws. Tennessee Pi died of inanition, and Virginia Rho was withdrawn, having been unconstitutionally established. North Carolina Alpha Delta, Alabama Alpha Epsilon and Alpha Eta are *sub rosa*, on account of anti-fraternity laws. Pennsylvania Alpha Pi and Tennessee Alpha Tau were the last surviving Chapters of the Fraternity of Alpha Gamma.

In several States the Alumni have formed "State Associations," for the purpose of assisting

the active Chapters and otherwise furthering the interests of the society.

The government of the Fraternity is vested in three departments, viz. : A congress of delegates from the various Chapters which convenes biennially, and in which all power is vested during its session ; the Grand Officers of the Fraternity and a High Council, composed of five members chosen by the congress from the Fraternity at large ; the Worthy High Chancellor, who acts as the judiciary and who decides all disputed cases. No Chapters are established without the consent of the High Council, and all charters must bear the signature of its chairman. Each officer holds his position for two years. During the session of the congress, besides the regular business of the Fraternity, there is a public meeting, at which the delegates and others listen to the address of some chosen orator.

The badge of the Fraternity is a Maltese cross, consisting of a circular centre field of black enamel, in which is inscribed in gold a crescent near the top of the field, three stars immediately below the crescent, the Greek letter "T" in the centre, and two hands clasped at the bottom of the field. The arms, also of black enamel, display the letters "A" and "Ω" vertically and "Ω" and "A" horizontally. A monogram is sometimes worn, but its use is not officially sanctioned. The colors of the Fraternity are gold, white, green and blue.

The publications of the Fraternity are its con-

stitution, which is not so secret but it may be shown to the college authorities when required; an official register of the members of the Fraternity, containing, with some fulness of detail, the usual matter incident to such publications. A preliminary issue of this register was made in 1875, and a new edition is now in press. The other publication of the Fraternity, and its most important one, is a journal issued quarterly, under the direction of the High Council, and called the *Alpha Tau Omega Palm*. It is an octavo in form, and has been so far very successful. It was established in 1880.

Among the prominent alumni are: Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, of Virginia; Hon. Erskine M. Ross, of the California Supreme Court; Col. J. G. James, late of the Texas State College; Hon. John Paul, Congressman from Virginia, and C. R. Breckenridge, M. C., from Arkansas; Judge P. F. Smith, of Georgia; Hon. John W. Childress, of Tennessee; Dr. W. Cheatham, of the University of Louisville; Hon. J. H. Jamison, of Mississippi; Walter H. Page, of the *New York World*; Hon. J. W. Marshall, late of the Virginia Senate; Jos. R. Anderson, Jr., of the Tredegar Iron Works, Virginia; the Rev. T. T. Eaton, D.D., of Louisville, and Prof. H. H. Dinwiddie, of Texas.







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## BETA THETA PI.

THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1839. The idea was first suggested by John Riley Knox, '40. He took into his confidence Samuel Taylor Marshall, '39, in whose room the first meeting was held, at a date now uncertain, but most probably July 4, 1839.

Closely associated with these gentlemen were David Linton, '39; James George Smith, '40; Henry Hardin, '40; John Holt Duncan, '40; Michael Charles Ryan, '40, and Thomas Boston Gordon, '41.

Alpha Delta Phi was then the only college society with a Chapter so far west as Ohio. This had been established in 1836, and was in good condition. The plan of the association was, doubtless, suggested by that of the Alpha Delta Phi, and opposition to this organization was undoubtedly the chief cause which led to the formation of the new fraternity. It was intended from the outset that the fraternity should not be confined to one college or institution, and the original constitution was planned with a view to its future expansion.

The first branch or "Chapter" was located at Cincinnati, nominally in connection with the Cincinnati Law School, where at that time Alpha Delta Phi had established a branch organization. This Chapter was composed partly of graduates,

and, like its rival under similar circumstances, soon ceased to exist, and was never regularly chartered.

The Chapter roll is as follows :

- 1839. *A*, Miami University.
- 1841. *BK*, Ohio University.
- 1841. *B*, Western Reserve University.
- 1842. *I*, Washington and Jefferson College.
- 1843. *H*, Harvard College.
- 1843. *Θ*, College of New Jersey (1880).
- 1845. *Δ*, Indiana Asbury University.
- 1845. *II*, Indiana University.
- 1845. *Δ*, University of Michigan.
- 1845. *T*, Wabash College.
- 1842. *E*, Centre College.
- 1847. *K*, Brown University.
- 1847. *I*, Williams College (1851).
- 1850. *Z*, Hampden-Sidney College.
- 1850. *O*, University of Virginia.
- 1852. *H*, University of North Carolina (1861).
- 1853. *Θ*, Ohio Wesleyan University.
- 1853. *I*, Hanover College.
- 1854. *M*, Cumberland University.
- 1856. *Ξ*, Knox College (1873).
- 1856. *P*, Washington and Lee University (1880).
- 1856. *Σ*, Illinois College (1866).
- 1858. *Γ*, South Carolina College (1861).
- 1858. *Φ*, Davidson College (1867).
- 1860. *X*, Beloit College.
- 1861. *Ψ*, Bethany College.
- 1865. *AA*, Monmouth College (1878).

1866. *AB*, University of Iowa.  
1867. *AI*, Wittenberg College.  
1868. *AA*, Westminster College (Mo.).  
1868. *AE*, Iowa Wesleyan University.  
1869. *AH*, Denison University.  
1869. *AO*', Virginia Military Institute (1880).  
1869. *AI*', Washington University, Mo. (1879).  
1870. *AK*, Richmond College.  
1872. *AA*, University of Wooster.  
1872. *AM*', Howard College (1879).  
1872. *AN*, University of Kansas.  
1873. *E*, Randolph-Macon College.  
1873. *BI*, Rutgers College.  
1873. *AO*', Trinity University, Tex. (1881).  
1873. *AII*, University of Wisconsin.  
1873. *P*, Northwestern University.  
1874. *AΣ*, Dickinson College.  
1874. *BA*, Cornell University.  
1875. *Σ*, Stevens Institute of Technology.  
1875. *BZ*, St. Lawrence University.  
1876. *Γ*, Boston University.  
1877. *AΦ*', Virginia State College, (1880).  
1878. *AX*, Johns Hopkins University.  
1879. *AΨ*', Butler University (1881).  
1879. *Ω*, University of California.  
1879. *BH*, Maine State College.  
1879. *BA*, Kenyon College.  
1879. *BB*, University of Mississippi.  
1880. *Φ*, University of Pennsylvania.  
1880. *BO*, Madison University.  
1881. *N*, Union College.

1881. *AA*, Columbia College.

1883. *BI*, Amherst College.

Active Chapters, 44; inactive, 19; membership: *A*, 170; *BK*, 137; *B*, 105; *Γ*, 204; *H*, 48; *Θ'*, 23; *Δ*, 285; *Π*, 187; *Λ*, 153; *T*, 118; *E*, 195; *K*, 97; *I*, 8; *Z*, 148; *O*, 194; *H'*, 48; *Θ*, 210; *I*, 150; *M*, 158; *Ξ'*, 74; *P*, 85; *Σ'*, 26; *Γ'*, 18; *Φ'*, 36; *X*, 65; *Ψ*, 83; *AA'*, 49; *AB*, 63; *ΑΓ*, 95, *ΑΔ*, 70; *AE*, 97; *AH*, 57; *AΘ'*, 70; *AI'*, 29; *AK*, 73; *ΑΛ*, 87; *AM*, 44; *AN*, 76; *Ξ*, 50; *BΓ*, 55; *AO*, 50; *ΑΠ*, 75; *P*, 65; *AΣ*, 73; *BΔ*, 56; *Σ*, 52; *BZ*, 55; *Γ*, 53; *AΦ'*, 29; *AX*, 34; *AΨ'*, 20; *Ω*, 33; *BH*, 55; *BA*, 31; *BB*, 61; *Φ*, 41; *BΘ*, 49; *N*, 23; *AA*, 26; *BI*, 45. Total, 4,879.

The Alpha was for many years small in numbers, as its members limited its numbers to the mystic figure nine. The Chapter became dormant in 1876, when Miami suspended, but its revival will coincide with that of the college.

Beta was suspended for some years, but is now flourishing. Gamma is the oldest Chapter having a continuous existence, its meetings having been held without break or interruption since June 1, 1842. Eta lived but a few years, but was revived in 1880, and is one of the strongest Eastern Chapters. Theta Prime was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1850, but the Chapter was revived, though not chartered, in 1878. It became definitely defunct at the time indicated. Delta is one of the oldest as well as one of the best Chapters. Its record is remarkable, and it probably has more

distinguished names on its roll than any similar Chapter elsewhere. Lambda was the first Fraternity Chapter established in Michigan, and is prosperous. Epsilon was originally at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., but it never prospered there, and was removed to its present site, where it has enjoyed a brilliant career. Kappa and Iota prime were established at nearly the same time and by the same men. Both succumbed to the pressure of hostile laws and richer rivals, and both became extinct in about four years. The Kappa was revived in 1880 by the absorption of the Alpha Chapter of Phi Kappa Alpha, a Fraternity which existed for several years previous as a local society. (See Index). Zeta was killed by the war, but was revived in 1866 by accepting the last Chapter of the now defunct Southern Fraternity of Delta Epsilon. Theta was the pioneer society at Ohio Wesleyan. It was compelled to run *sub rosa* in 1870-'74, but the anti-fraternity laws were finally repealed through the efforts of some of the alumni of Beta Kappa Chapter. Iota for years was under the disadvantages of a strong faculty opposition, but this has been overcome. Xi prime was a fine Chapter, noted especially for the character of its members. It died for lack of material. Rho prime and Alpha Theta prime returned their charter on account of the fact that the "spiking" methods in vogue at their respective colleges did not permit them to select material upon adequate consideration and acquaintance.

Sigma died for lack of proper material, owing to the influx of a foreign element in the college classes. Neither the endowment nor prospects of Illinois College have warranted its revival. Eta prime, Upsilon prime and Phi prime were killed by the war; the latter was revived in 1867, but was killed by anti-fraternity laws. It has been impossible to revive Eta prime for this reason. South Carolina College, until recently, has been in poor condition, and Upsilon prime has remained dormant. Nu was originally at Washington College, Pa., but became incorporated with Gamma in 1869, when Washington and Jefferson Colleges became united. Chi was *sub rosa*, owing to a college law against secret societies, until 1880, when it was repealed through the efforts of the Chicago Alumni Chapter. The name "Chi" had also been given to a Chapter established at Ogelthorpe University, Ga., in 1859, by the absorption of a prominent local society called the "E." In the confusion incident to the outbreak of the Rebellion this duplication of names was overlooked and the Chapter itself forgotten, until its members were ascertained in 1880. Psi Chapter was established by students, several of whom had been founders of a local society called Delta Tau Delta, which afterwards developed into the general Fraternity of that name. Omega was the name of an irregular Chapter which existed for some two years in the United States Naval Academy, then situated at Newport, R. I. It was never chartered, and

was killed by a navy regulation against secret societies in 1865.

Alpha Alpha prime was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1878, and Alpha Mu was withdrawn in 1879 on account of the existence of such laws. Alpha Tau was established when a strong effort was made to place William and Mary College, the second oldest in the United States, on a sound financial basis. The effort was unsuccessful, and the Chapter initiating but five men, died almost as soon as born. Alpha Iota and Alpha Omicron and the remaining inactive Chapters have been withdrawn on account of the low educational standards of their institutions. Alpha Theta and Alpha Sigma have taken a remarkably large number of college honors. Beta Theta was formerly a flourishing local society, about forty years old, known as the "Adelphia." Alpha Eta was a Chapter of the defunct society of Kappa Phi Lambda; Beta Beta the last living chapter of the Alpha Kappa Phi, and Xi was a local society called Phi Iota Chi.

Several times in its history attempts have been made by other societies to form a union with Beta Theta Pi. In 1853 such a one was made by Psi U. It came to nought, but was revived by the Ann Arbor and Hudson Chapters in 1864. The former, proving disloyal, was expelled; while the latter deserted to D. K. E. in 1868. In 1870 another trial at coalition was made, but failed. These attempts were all due to the fact that the Betas had no East-



ern Chapters. In 1879 this defect was remedied by a union with Alpha Sigma Chi, to which the Chapters at Rutgers, Cornell, Stevens, St. Lawrence University and Maine State College belonged. Since that time a strong Eastern wing has been built up.

This Fraternity has been noted since its foundation for the loyalty of its alumni. They have established Chapters at Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Richmond, Louisville, Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City and San Francisco. They have the right to representation in the conventions, but have no power to make initiations. They usually control the management of the annual conventions.

For some eight years after the foundation of the first Chapter, that Chapter held the reins of government. In 1847 the convention of the Chapters established a "presiding chapter" system similar to that which obtains in many other Fraternities. Under this system the convention was the supreme legislative body, but during its recess the affairs of the organization were managed by a Chapter called the "Presiding Chapter." In 1872 a General Secretary was appointed who shared the work of administration with this Chapter. In 1874 the plan was adopted of dividing the Fraternity into districts, each with its executive head, but subordinate to the General Secretary. In 1879 the Fraternity was incorporated, and a new system went into operation by which the Presiding Chapter was

replaced by a Board of Directors, composed of older alumni, and who are the legal representatives of the Fraternity.

The publications of the Fraternity have not been numerous. Its constitution, from which all esoteric work has been removed, is printed for the use of the Chapters. Its catalogue has been issued five times. The last edition, issued in 1882, is a handsome volume of nearly five hundred pages, giving condensed biographical data about nearly every member. It is elegantly illustrated with armorial designs. Song books have been twice issued, and a third edition is now in preparation; and so is a Manual of information for the use of members. There are several pieces of music which bear the Fraternity name, several sets of waltzes, a polka, a galop and a grand march.

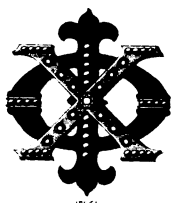
The journal of the Fraternity called the *Beta Theta Pi*, is a monthly magazine, the first number of which was issued Dec. 15, 1872. It was the pioneer among this class of publications. It was suspended during the year 1875, but, except for that interval, has been continually issued since 1872. It is now permanently located in Cincinnati. Various Chapters have at times issued ephemeral publications, but none have lived.

The badge of the Fraternity is an eight-sided shield, the prominent feature of which is a diamond encircled by a wreath of laurel. There is an authorized secondary pin, which is seldom

worn. The colors are light shades of pink and blue.

Among the more prominent members are: Judges Harlan, Wood and Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court; Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President of the United States; United States Senators Latham and Booth, of California; Harlan and McDill, of Iowa; McDonald, Voorhees and Morton, of Indiana. Among Congressmen, Springer, of Illinois; Newberry, of Michigan; De Motte, of Indiana; Gratz Brown, of Missouri; John Coburn, of Indiana; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, etc.; Albert G. Porter and T. T. Crittenden, Governors of Indiana and Missouri; ex-Governors Hardin, of Missouri; Matthews, of West Virginia; Harvey, of Wisconsin; Nance, of Nebraska; Bennett, of Idaho; Latham, of California, and Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. We would note among those eminent in educational and scientific circles: Dr. McIlvaine, President of Hampden-Sidney College; Ormond Beatty, President of Centre College; A. D. Hepburn, President of Miami University; John Bascom, President of the University of Wisconsin; A. P. Martin, President of the Imperial College of Peking, China, and W. T. Reid, President of the University of California; Professors Young, of Princeton; Kirkwood, of Wooster; Watson, of Michigan; Newberry and Price, of Columbia; Venable, of Virginia; Wood, of Stevens; Burgess, of Columbia, etc.





## CHI PHI.

THIS Fraternity claims to have been founded in 1824, and, in support of this, sets forth that in 1854 John Maclean, Jr., of Princeton College, discovered, among some old papers in the house of his uncle, who was at that time President of the college, the constitution and records of a Chi Phi Fraternity, which had existed in Princeton thirty years before.

With G. W. Mayer and Charles S. DeGraw, of '57, he re-instituted the Fraternity. Thus re-founded, it lasted until 1860, when it again became defunct.

A "Beta" Chapter, however, had been placed at Franklin and Marshall College in 1855, and this latter established a "Theta" at Pennsylvania College some years later. These three Chapters make up what is known as the Princeton Order. Another Chi Phi Fraternity was founded at Hobart College in 1860 by twelve young men. Calling their Chapter the Upsilon, they established a Psi at Kenyon in 1861; Sigma at Princeton in 1862; Delta at Rutgers in 1867, and a Graduate Chapter, termed the Alpha, in New York City in 1865.

These two orders, since termed the Northern Order, united in 1867, and, together, established a number of Chapters up to the year 1873, when a further change took place.

At the University of North Carolina, in 1858, a Fraternity had been founded, bearing the same

name of Chi Phi. Before the Rebellion six Chapters were founded. All of these were killed by the war, and, after its close, two, at the University of North Carolina and University of Virginia, were revived. The former only survived two years, dying in 1867.

The existence of these two orders becoming known to members of both, a correspondence was commenced in 1866, which resulted in the union of the two orders in 1874. Since then the Fraternity has established but few Chapters, the entire roll being as follows :

#### PRINCETON ORDER.

- 1824. *A*, College of New Jersey (1860).
- 1855. *Z*, Franklin and Marshall College.
- 1867. *Θ*, Pennsylvania College (1872).

#### HOBART ORDER.

- 1860. *Γ*, Hobart College (1880).
- 1861. *Ψ*, Kenyon College (1866).
- 1862. *Σ*, College of New Jersey (1870).
- 1867. *Δ*, Rutgers College.

#### NORTHERN ORDER.

- 1868. *B*, Muhlenberg College.
- 1868. *Ξ*, Cornell University (1881).
- 1869. *Ω*, Dickinson College.
- 1871. *Σ*, Wofford College.
- 1872. *N*, Washington and Lee University (1877).
- 1872. *Ψ*, Lehigh University.

1872. *K*, Brown University.  
1873. *T*, Mass. Institute of Technology (1876).  
1873. *X*, Ohio Wesleyan University.

## SOUTHERN ORDER.

1858. *A*, University of North Carolina (1867).  
1858. *B*, Louisiana Centenary College (1860).  
1859. *Γ*, Davidson College (1860).  
1859. *Δ* (now *A*), University of Virginia.  
1860. *E*, Tennessee Military College (1860).  
1861. *Z*, Cumberland University (1861).  
1867. *E*, Hampden-Sidney College.  
1867. *H*, University of Georgia.  
1867. *Θ*, University of Edinburgh (1868).  
1869. *I*, Mercer University (1881).  
1869. *K* (now *Γ*), Emory College.  
1870. *A*, Oglethorpe University (1870).  
1871. *M*, Trinity College, N. C. (1882).  
1872. *N* (now *II*), Kentucky Military Institute.

## UNITED ORDER.

1873. *Φ*, Amherst College.  
1874. *P*, Lafayette College.  
1875. *A*, University of California.  
1877. *O*, Sheffield Scientific School.  
1878. *Θ*, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.  
1882. *T*, University of Michigan.  
1883. *N*, University of Pennsylvania.

Active Chapters, 21; inactive, 16; membership:  
*Princeton Order*—*A*, 54; *Z*, 130; *Θ*, 19. *Hobart Order*—*Γ*, 86; *Ψ*, 20; *Δ*, 85. *Northern Order*—*B*,



79;  $\Xi$ , 127;  $\Omega$ , 69;  $\Sigma$ , 85;  $N$ , 29;  $\Psi$ , 73;  $K$ , 48;  $T$ , 32;  $X$ , 90. *Southern Order*— $A$ , 75;  $B$ , 13;  $\Gamma$ , 19;  $\Delta$ , 138;  $E$ , 91;  $Z$ , 6;  $H$ , 126;  $\Theta$ , 10;  $I$ , 72;  $K$ , 133;  $A$ , 12;  $M$ , 72;  $N$ , 81. *United Order*— $\Phi$ , 94;  $P$ , 90;  $A$ , 65;  $O$ , 53;  $T$ , 13;  $N$ , 12. Total, 2,146.

Alpha at Princeton met the fate of the other Fraternities there. Theta at Gettysburg was withdrawn by the convention of 1872, as the number of members fell below the constitutional requirement. Upsilon first disbanded, and then a portion of its members joined another Fraternity in 1880. Psi at Kenyon surrendered its charter in 1866. The Princeton Chapter of the Hobart Order was revoked by the convention of 1868, and died in 1870. Xi was for years a very prosperous Chapter. Tau was withdrawn in 1876. Of the Southern Order, Alpha died in consequence of the decline of the University after the war. The entire Southern order was suspended by the Rebellion. Delta, now Alpha, was revived in 1865, the remainder being still dormant. The Beta Chapter, especially, seemed destined to have a prosperous career. The Theta Chapter at Edinburgh, Scotland, made no initiates, and had only its ten charter members; Lambda at Oglethorpe died with the College; Mu was killed by anti-fraternity laws, and so was Eta in Georgia, but the latter Chapter was revived in 1878. The Chi was formerly a Chapter of Alpha Digamma, and the Rho was established by members of the defunct Fraternity of Iota Alpha Kappa. The existing Chapters are

nearly all in good condition. The Alpha at the University of Virginia is especially prominent and active.

There are Alumni Chapters at Baltimore (Aleph), New York (Beth), Louisville (Gimel), Atlanta (Daleth), and Philadelphia (He). They are organized on a plan similar to the college Chapters, but can make no initiations and have no vote in the conventions.

The government of the Fraternity is vested in annual conventions, composed of two delegates from each college Chapter. During the recess of the conventions the four executive officers have limited powers.

The Fraternity issued a pamphlet preliminary catalogue in 1878, and the first regular edition in 1882. The official organ of the Fraternity is the *Chi Phi Quarterly*, begun in January, 1874, and continued to date, with two interruptions, one in 1874 and one in 1875. It is well edited and finely printed. This was preceded by a paper called the *Chi Phi Chackett*, issued by the Pennsylvania Chapter from 1868 to 1872. Song books have been twice issued, and several pieces of music are named from the Fraternity.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "X" over the "Φ," jewelled in the Fraternity colors of scarlet and blue.

There are no honorary members. Among the prominent alumni are: Hon. Wm. S. Stenger, Hon. Emory Speer, Dr. Shadrack Simpson, President

of Yadkin College; Hon. Calvin M. Duncan, of Pennsylvania; Professors R. H. Graves and Geo. Thurston, of North Carolina; H. C. White and W. H. Woodfin, of Georgia; T. H. Dubbs, of Franklin and Marshall; Dr. King Wylly, of Savannah; Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Georgia; Gen. L. H. Warren, of Philadelphia, and Hon. W. L. Terry, of Arkansas.

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## CHI PSI.

THE Chi Psi Fraternity was founded at Union College in 1841 and, immediately extending itself, won a name and place among the Greek-letter Societies. The original members were Maj.-Gen. James E. Duane, Judge Patrick U. Major, Philip Spencer, Col. Alexander P. Berthond, John Brush, Jr., Dr. Jacob A. Farrell, Robert H. McFaddin, Samuel T. Tabor, Hon. William F. Terhune and Hon James L. Witherspoon.

Each Chapter, in Fraternity parlance, is termed an "Alpha," and that letter is in each case prefixed to the Chapter-letter proper. The list is as follows:

- 1841. *Π*, Union College (1877).
- 1842. *Θ*, Williams College.
- 1843. *M*, Middlebury College.
- 1844. *A*, Wesleyan University
- 1844. *H*, Bowdoin College (1869).
- 1845. *Φ*, Hamilton College.





1845. *E*, University of Michigan.  
 1846. *Z*, Columbia College.  
 1851. *A*, College of New Jersey (1857).  
 1855. *Σ*, University of North Carolina (1861).  
 1857. *K*, New York City College (1872).  
 1858. *Γ*, Furman University.  
 1858. *B*, University of South Carolina.  
 1858. *Γ*, University of Mississippi.  
 1860. *A*, Brown University (1871).  
 1864. *X*, Amherst College.  
 1868. *O*, University of Virginia (1870).  
 1869. *Ψ*, Cornell University (1875).  
 1869. *T*, Wofford College.  
 1874. *N*, University of Minnesota.  
 1878. *I*, University of Wisconsin.  
 1879. *P*, Rutgers College.  
 1883. *Ξ*, Stevens Institute.

Active Chapters, 15; inactive; 9; membership: *Π*, 208; *Θ*, 202; *M*, 200; *A*, 132; *H*, 151; *Φ*, 219; *E*, 196; *Z*, 55; *A*, 52; *Σ*, 50; *K*, 53; *Γ*, 117; *B*, 69; *Γ*, 165; *A*, 44; *X*, 126; *O*, 17; *Ψ*, 15; *T*, 80; *N*, 69; *I*, 41; *P*, 37; *Ξ*, 8. Total, 2,288.

Pi became defunct when the decline of the college made any great choice of men impossible. Theta was inactive from 1872 to 1875. It is again prosperous, and is remarkable for its scholarship record. It possesses a lodge in the college town, and has a Chapter House fund accumulating. Mu was the first Chapter established at Middlebury, and has secured a full delegation from each class since its establishment. Alpha was inactive from

1863 until 1867, when it was revived. Eta became inactive from reverses incident to the war and a strong anti-fraternity feeling in the college. Phi has been uniformly prosperous. It maintains a good record in college honors and is active socially. It has a pleasant Chapter house. Epsilon was the first Alpha placed in the West, and for many years has been prominent socially in the town where it has a lodge.

Lambda was too exclusive in the choice of members to maintain itself against stronger rivals and relinquished its charter.

The Zeta relinquished its charter in 1858. It was revived in 1882 with a small number of members, and has been promised a Chapter house by the New York Alumni Association. It is under the special direction of its own alumni, among whom are: Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Wm. Astor, Frederick Tappan and Maj.-Gen. Henry E. Davies. Delta suffered the usual fate of Princeton Chapters by anti-fraternity laws. Sigma was the first Alpha established in the South. The Rebellion stopped its prosperous career. With a few exceptions, Upsilon and all its alumni were in the Confederate service. This Alpha as well as the Beta resumed its functions at the close of the war. Gamma was inactive only while the University of Mississippi closed its doors. It has always held a prominent place among the Southern Alphas. Gamma, Upsilon and Beta, together with Tau, established after the war, form a pros-

perous Southern wing. Chi has a good social standing. It is prepared to build a Chapter house for which the site has been already secured. Omicron was composed entirely of graduates and professional students and soon ceased its functions. Mu and Iota, the two Western Chapters, have done well. The former is arranging to build a Chapter house. Rho was formerly a local society called the *AO*. Xi has been established only a few months.

The Fraternity as a whole is in very good condition. It has overcome the reverses incident to the war and is now extending its ranks. The bond among its members is close and they are pledged not to join other college secret societies. The traditions of the Fraternity make it conservative in the selection of members and limited in the number belonging to each Alpha.

In the preface to the last edition of the catalogue, Mr. Gerry says that Chi Psi "recognizes no dividing line between college days and after life." The inference is that the Alphas, from a *XΨ* point of view, do not become extinct so long as they have an existing alumnus. It is therefore to be supposed that as several Alphas, once inactive, have been re-established, others will be also in time. To this end, the interests of such Alphas are placed under the charge of certain active Alphas.

In government it aims especially at strong Alpha organization, but with the understanding



that the decisions of the Fraternity, as expressed in its conventions, are authoritative. The president of the Fraternity is an alumnus, and he presides over the annual conventions.

Permanent precedence is assigned to no one Alpha. Each Alpha in turn has charge of the records and performs executive duties in connection with the president of the Fraternity.

In its organized movements Chi Psi observes what it would perhaps call a dignified secrecy. Its conventions, therefore, are seldom attended with public exercises and are rarely reported in the newspapers.

There are, properly speaking, no Alumni Chapters, but alumni re-unions are held in New York and a few of the larger cities. The principal publication of the society is the catalogue of which four editions have been issued. The last edition—1883—was prepared by Alpha Phi, with Robert L. Massonneau, Jr., '81, as editor. It is handsomely bound in the Fraternity colors and is a fine piece of work. A journal, called the *Purple and Gold*, is in preparation under the particular management of Chi, Phi and Rho.

One of the original members of the Fraternity was Philip Spencer, the son of a Cabinet officer, and belonging to a family of high social position. Later, while serving as midshipman on the U. S. brig-of-war Somers, he was seized for alleged mutiny and executed. Senator Benton, in his "Thirty Years View," having gone over the case

step by step and shown the charge and arrest unwarrantable, is unsparing in his condemnation of the seizure and execution. J. Fenimore Cooper, in his "Review of the Mackenzie Case," is even more emphatic in denunciation of the steps which led to Spencer's death. Such an event in the early history of the society would naturally arouse the strongest feelings in behalf of the member believed to be wronged. There may be, then, some ground for the claim made by Chi Psi that much of the ardent attachment felt for the Fraternity comes from the interest inspired by the story of Philip Spencer. As one of its members has said, "Whatever pride there is in other names, whatever stimulus to high personal character and worthy lives connected with  $X\Psi$ , its fraternal spirit finds no truer expression than in the regard for the memory of the young midshipman of the Somers."

The badge is a jewelled monogram composed of a "X" laid upon a " $\Psi$ ." The latter displays a quadrated circle and the skull and bones. The colors are purple and gold.

The Fraternity has no honorary members. Among those prominent in public life are: Hon. Elbridge Gerry, William Astor, Frederick D. Tappan, H. C. Burchard, Director of the U. S. Mint; Hon. Robert Earl, of New York; Professors Darwin G. Eaton and C. A. Seelye; John W. Stewart, ex-Governor of Vermont, and J. S. Morton and

Thos. B. Cummings, ex-Governors of Nebraska ; Senator Thos. W. Palmer, Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, Rev. Edwin B. Webb, Judges Samuel Hand and Charles C. Dwight, of New York ; Dr. Jonathan A. Allen, Hon. Silas W. Burt, of the Civil Service Commission ; Rev. Thos. D. Witherspoon, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Maj.-Gen. Albert L. Lee, David H. Cochran and Wm. T. Meredith, of the U. S. Navy.

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## DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

THIS Fraternity, whose name is universally shortened to *ΔKE* (though pronounced as though it were written in English D. K. E.), is the largest of the Eastern Fraternities, both in regard to the number of Chapters and members. The first Chapter was organized at Yale College, June 22, 1844, by the following members of the class of 1846: Wm. W. Atwater, Edward G. Bartlett, Fred. P. Bellinger, Jr., Henry Case, Geo. F. Chester, John B. Conyngham, Thomas I. Franklin, W. Walter Horton, Wm. Boyd Jacobs, Edward V. Kingsley, Chester N. Righter, Elisha A. Shapleigh, Thomas D. Sherwood, Alfred E. Stetson and Orson W. Stow.

It has always been a "Junior" society at Yale, but it rapidly extended to other colleges, where it has invariably been established as a general Fraternity. The roll is as follows :



ΕΡΕΣΑ



1844.  $\Phi$ , Yale College.  
1844.  $\Theta$ , Bowdoin College.  
1845.  $Z$ , College of New Jersey (1857).  
1845.  $\Xi$ , Colby University.  
1846.  $\Sigma$ , Amherst College.  
1847.  $\Gamma$ , Nashville University (1861).  
1847.  $\Psi$ , University of Alabama (1858).  
1850.  $X$ , University of Mississippi.  
1850.  $\mathcal{R}$ , Brown University.  
1850.  $B$ , University of North Carolina (1861).  
1851.  $A$ , Harvard College.  
1852.  $\Delta$ , South Carolina College (1861).  
1852.  $K$ , Miami University (1874).  
1852.  $H$ , University of Virginia.  
1852.  $\Omega$ , Oakland College (1861).  
1852.  $A$ , Kenyon College.  
1853.  $\Pi$ , Dartmouth College.  
1854.  $I$ , Kentucky Military Institute (1860).  
1854.  $A'$ , Middlebury College.  
1855.  $O$ , University of Michigan.  
1855.  $E$ , Williams College.  
1855.  $P$ , Lafayette College.  
1856.  $T$ , Hamilton College.  
1856.  $M$ , Madison University.  
1856.  $N$ , College of the City of New York.  
1856.  $B\Phi$ , University of Rochester,  
1857.  $\Theta X$ , Union College (1869).  
1857.  $K\Psi$ , Cumberland University (1873),  
1857.  $Z$ , Louisiana Centenary College (1862).  
1858.  $AA$ , Jefferson College (1865).  
1861.  $T\Delta$ , Union University, Tenn. (1862).

1861.  $K\Phi$ , Troy University (1862).  
 1861.  $\Phi X$ , Rutgers College.  
 1866.  $\Psi\Phi$ , Indiana Asbury University.  
 1867.  $\Gamma\Phi$ , Wesleyan University.  
 1867.  $HA$ , Washington and Lee Univ. (1878).  
 1867.  $\Psi\Omega$ , Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.  
 1868.  $BX$ , Western Reserve University.  
 1870.  $\Delta X$ , Cornell University.  
 1871.  $\Delta$ , University of Chicago.  
 1871.  $\Phi\Gamma$ , Syracuse University.  
 1874.  $B$ , Columbia College.  
 1876.  $\Theta Z$ , University of California.  
 1879.  $AX$ , Trinity College, Conn.

Active Chapters, 29 ; inactive, 15 ; membership :  
 $\Phi$ , 1,250 ;  $\Theta$ , 371 ;  $\Xi$ , 297 ;  $\Sigma$ , 505 ;  $\Gamma$ , 222 ;  $Z$ , 69 ;  
 $\Gamma$ , 66 ;  $\Psi$ , 81 ;  $B$  (N. C.), 119 ;  $X$ , 230 ;  $\Delta$  (S. C.),  
 88 ;  $K$ , 142 ;  $H$ , 243 ;  $A$ , 960 ;  $\Omega$ , 76 ;  $A$ , 153 ;  $\Pi$ ,  
 445 ;  $I$ , 35 ;  $A'$ , 150 ;  $O$ , 247 ;  $E$ , 151 ;  $N$ , 255 ;  $T$ ,  
 158 ;  $M$ , 215 ;  $P$ , 188 ;  $B\Phi$ , 182 ;  $\Theta X$ , 94 ;  $K\Psi$ , 92 ;  
 $\Phi$  (La.), 47 ;  $A\Delta$ , 38 ;  $T\Delta$ , 11 ;  $K\Phi$ , 23 ;  $\Phi X$ , 112 ;  
 $Z\Psi$ , 121 ;  $\Gamma\Phi$ , 191 ;  $HA$ , 52 ;  $BX$ , 81 ;  $\Psi\Omega$ , 88 ;  
 $\Delta X$ , 103 ;  $\Delta$ , 68 ;  $\Phi\Gamma$ , 103 ;  $B$ , 127 ;  $\Theta Z$ , 42 ;  $AX$ ,  
 25. Total, 8,316.

The large number of defunct Chapters is caused, in a measure, by the fact that all the Southern Chapters were killed by the Rebellion, and at its close many of the colleges were not revived, or, if they were, they remained in too feeble a condition to warrant the re-establishment of Chapters. During the later years of the Fraternity a strong conservative element has limited the establishment

of Chapters, only three having been chartered during the last decade.

The Phi Chapter, both on account of its being the parent Chapter and from the prestige of Yale College, has, from the first, maintained a prominent place in the councils of the Fraternity. It is large and prosperous, though of a peculiar character, on account of the limitation of membership to the junior class. It stands on an equal footing at Yale with its rival Chapter of Psi Upsilon, which was established in 1839. There are now many other Chapters in the Fraternity which exercise as great an influence in the Fraternity as the Phi Chapter, and the prevalent idea that the Phi Chapter exerts any parental authority over the other Chapters is erroneous. \*

Zeta was killed by anti-fraternity laws. Gamma, Beta (N. C.), Delta (S. C.), Omega, Iota, Kappa Psi, Zeta, (La.), Tau Delta, Eta and Chi were killed by the war. Eta was re-established in 1866, Chi in 1867 and Kappa Psi in 1863, but the latter surrendered its charter in 1873. Psi was killed by the faculty. Kappa died with the university, and will probably be revived. Eta Alpha surrendered its charter in 1879, owing to the then failing condition of the college. Alpha was suppressed with the other Fraternities in 1857. It flourished *sub rosa* for about ten years, and since then has been known to the public as a sophomore society, under the name of the "Dickey Club." These circumstances have imposed a peculiar character



upon the Chapter, without, however, materially affecting the nature of its organization or its position in the Fraternity. Theta Chi was withdrawn in 1869 and Alpha Delta in 1865. Beta Chi and Delta were both formed from existing Fraternity Chapters. Beta at Columbia was formerly a local society called the Psi Phi. Phi, Lambda, Mu, Omicron and Epsilon have Chapter houses, and Sigma is preparing to build. Gamma Phi has leased a house for a long term of years.

*ΔKE* has no Alumni Chapters as such, but Alumni Associations exist at New York, Rochester, Troy, Syracuse, Boston, Providence, Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, Me., and Cleveland, O.

Since the establishment of the Fraternity Council in 1891, the administration of the Fraternity's affairs has been vigorous and effective. This council performs executive functions, and carries out the will of the conventions.

The catalogue of the Fraternity has been issued eight times. An elaborate and thoroughly revised edition is now in press. Several of the Chapters have published separate catalogues of their own members. There have been three editions of the song-book issued, the last of which is one of the finest published. The "Delta Kappa Epsilon Grand March" is a piece of music well and favorably known. The journal of the Fraternity is the *Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly*, first issued in 1883, and ably managed.

The badge is a diamond, displaying a white scroll on a ground-work of black enamel and bearing the letters "*ΔKE*"; a star appears in each corner of the diamond. The colors are crimson, blue and gold.

Among prominent *ΔKE* Alumni are: Robert T. Lincoln, Wayne MacVeagh, Francis A. Walker, John Quincy Adams, Jr., Stewart L. Woodford, John D. Long, Lafayette Grover, Harris M. Plaistead and John S. Delano; Senators Randall L. Gibson, M. C. Butler, and John W. Johnston; among Congressmen: Perry Belmont, Jas. W. Wadsworth, Frank Hurd, Hilary A. Herbert, Mark N. Dunnell, William D. Washburn, and others; in literature, Theodore Winthrop, Julian Hawthorne, Thomas R. Lounsbury, John Back Masters, Charlton E. Lewis, D. G. Brinton, Justin Winsor, Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*; W. L. Alden, of the *Times*; Charles Hallock, of *Forest and Stream*; and C. W. Bowen, of the *Independent*; among lawyers: Wagner Swayne, Sidney Webster, and John J. McCosh; in science: Charles F. Brush; Presidents Johnston, of Tulane University, and Lewis, of the University of Alabama; Rev. Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Theological Seminary; and Bishops Robertson, of Missouri; Dudley, of Kentucky; Elliott, of Western Texas, and Peterkin, of West Virginia.

## DELTA PHI.

THE foundation of this Fraternity took place immediately after that of Sigma Phi at Union College in 1827. Its membership has been mainly drawn from New York and New Jersey, and it has held a high social rank in the territory it occupies. The founders were Benj. Burroughs, Wm. H. Foudey, S. L. Lamberson, S. C. Lawrison, David H. Little, Thos. C. McClangey, John Mason, Jos. J. Masters and William Wilson. The Fraternity is very conservative, and has granted but few Chapters. The roll is as follows :

1827. *A*, Union College.

1838. *B*, Brown University.

1841. *Γ*, New York University.

1842. *Δ*, Columbia College.

1845. *E*, Rutgers College.

1845. *Z*, Harvard College (1848).

1849. *H*, University of Pennsylvania.

1854. *Θ*, College of New Jersey (1879).

1855. *I*, University of Michigan (1877).

1855. *K*, University of North Carolina (1861).

1864. *A*, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

1874. *M*, Madison University (1876).

Active Chapters, 7; inactive, 5; membership : *A*, 379; *B*, 177; *Γ*, 263; *Δ*, 264; *E*, 203; *Z*, 20; *H*, 147; *Θ*, 129; *I*, 105; *K*, 37; *A*, 118; *M*, 12. Total, 1,854.

The Alpha has suffered with the college, but is now prosperous. Beta has been twice suspended



ΔΡΕΥΑ



and Eta once. The former was revived in 1881 and the latter in 1882. Eta was formerly a Chapter of  $\Delta B \Phi$ . The Delta and the remaining living Chapters are in excellent condition. Zeta shared the usual fate of Harvard Chapters at that time. Theta existed in secret for many years, but finally became defunct in 1879. Kappa was killed by the war, Mu was never fairly started, and Iota died from indifference, probably on account of its great distance from the other Chapters.

Catalogues have been issued in 1868, 1875 and 1883. The last one is a good piece of work. The badge is a Maltese Cross, in the center of which is a circular disc, displaying the letters " $\Delta \Phi$ ;" the arms of the cross display a scroll and quill, an antique lamp, clasped hands, and a constellation of stars. The colors are blue and white.

Among the prominent alumni are: Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Hon. Samuel S. Cox, Gen. A. B. Underwood, of Massachusetts; Governor Ludlow, of New Jersey; Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. R. O. Doremus, Bishop Wm. E. Armitage, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, and John W. and Joseph A. Harper, the publishers.

## DELTA PSI.

THE Delta Psi Fraternity was founded at Columbia College in 1847, by Chas. A. Budd, Wm. M. Van Wagener, John H. Anthon and Sam. F. Barger. The Fraternity was established on a basis of aristocratic exclusiveness, and has maintained this position with considerable success. The following is the Chapter list:

- 1847. *A*, Columbia College.
- 1847. *B*, New York University (1853).
- 1848. *Γ*, Rutgers College (1850).
- 1849. *Δ*, Burlington College (1854).
- 1850. *E*, Trinity College, Conn.
- 1850. *H*, South Carolina College (1861).
- 1851. *Θ*, College of New Jersey (1853).
- 1851. *I*, University of Rochester.
- 1852. *K*, Brown University (1853).
- 1853. *Λ*, Williams College.
- 1853. *Σ*, Randolph-Macon College (1861).
- 1854. *Δ*, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1854. *Ξ*, University of North Carolina (1863).
- 1855. *Φ*, University of Mississippi.
- 1858. *Ψ*, Cumberland University (1861).
- 1860. *Υ*, University of Virginia.
- 1868. *Σ*, Sheffield Scientific School.
- 1869. *B*, Washington and Lee University.

Active Chapters, 9; inactive, 8; membership: *A* and *B*, 350; *Γ*, 6; *Δ*', 36; *Δ*, 277; *E*, 162; *H*, 55; *Θ*, 6; *I*, 171; *K*, 2; *Λ*, 169; *Σ*, 80; *Ξ*, 87; *Ψ*, 50; *Φ*, 248; *Υ*, 44; *Σ*, 157; *B*, 77. Total, 2,057.







The Beta Chapter never had a separate existence. Students from the University were initiated at the Alpha, and formed but one Chapter. Gamma, Theta and Kappa disbanded. The Alpha, Lambda and Epsilon have Chapter houses, the one belonging to Epsilon being elegant and expensive. The Southern Chapters were killed by the war. Phi and Upsilon were revived at its close, but the remainder are dormant. The Fraternity is in excellent condition, and a conservative spirit prevents any further expansion.

There are no Alumni Chapters, but the members in New York have formed a flourishing club called the "St. Anthony Club," located at 29 East Twenty-eighth Street.

The only catalogue of the Fraternity was a simple draft, and was issued in 1876.

The badge is a St. Anthony cross with curved sides. The cross bears a shield of blue enamel, displaying the letters " $\Delta\Psi$ ;" on the bar of the cross are engraved four Hebrew letters, and beneath the shield the skull and bones. The color is light blue.

Among the prominent members are : Dr. Chas. A. Budd and John H. Anthon, of New York; Stewart L. Woodford, Henry S. Olcott, Gen. Wm. G. Ward, Bishops McKip, of California, and Doane, of Northern New York; Frederick Prime, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Nicholas Fish, Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, etc.

## DELTA TAU DELTA.

THIS Fraternity was founded January 1, 1859, at Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., by William Randolph Cunningham, with the active co-operation of Henry K. Bell, Alexander C. Earle, John L. N. Hunt, John C. Johnson, Jacob S. Low, and Eugene Tarr.

There was at Bethany at that time but one Fraternity, whose influence made itself felt, by no means judiciously, in the affairs of the literary societies, and the idea was conceived of meeting this by means of a close organization which would include the leaders of the opposition, and give a proper direction to the friendship and close associations already formed among the inceptors of this movement. Several of the founders, in the re-action following the immediate accomplishment of the purpose for which they had organized, connected themselves with a newly-formed Chapter of another Fraternity (*BΘΠ*), affording an example of legitimate membership in two rival Chapters situated in the same college, unparalleled in college annals. At that time Bethany College promised to become one of the foremost in the South. The educational institution of a rising religious denomination, under the direct control of its founder, Alexander Campbell, it seemed prosperous and flourishing. The civil war all but destroyed its prospects and closed its doors for a long period. The Fraternity had, in



DEKA



the meantime, placed a Chapter at Jefferson College as early as 1861, and this, upon the death of the mother Chapter, became the parent Chapter of the Fraternity.

The Fraternity has established the following Chapters :

- 1859.  $\Theta$ , Bethany College.
- 1861.  $\Gamma$ , Washington and Jefferson College.
- 1861.  $\Gamma'$ , West Liberty College (1862).
- 1861.  $\Delta'$ , University of West Virginia (1862).
- 1862.  $B$ , Ohio University.
- 1863.  $M'$ , Waynesburg College (1864).
- 1863.  $A$ , Allegheny College.
- 1864.  $I'$ , Western University of Penn. (1879).
- 1865.  $Z'$ , Monmouth College (1871).
- 1866.  $M$ , Ohio Wesleyan University.
- 1867.  $K$ , Hillsdale College.
- 1867.  $A$ , Lombard University.
- 1870.  $N'$ , Indiana University (1874).
- 1871.  $BB$ , Indiana Asbury University.
- 1871.  $T'$ , Illinois Industrial University (1879).
- 1872.  $\Phi$ , Hanover College.
- 1872.  $I$ , Michigan State College.
- 1872.  $\Psi$ , Wabash College (1879).
- 1873.  $\Xi$ , Simpson Centenary College.
- 1873.  $H$ , Buchtel College.
- 1874.  $N$ , Lafayette College.
- 1874.  $II$ , Lehigh University.
- 1874.  $P$ , Stevens Institute of Technology.
- 1874.  $T$ , Franklin and Marshall College.
- 1875.  $\Sigma$ , Mt. Union College.

1875. *X'*, Iowa Wesleyan University (1880).  
 1875. *A*, University of Michigan.  
 1875. *ZB*, Butler University.  
 1875. *AB*, Abingdon College (1876).  
 1875. *Ω*, Iowa State College.  
 1876. *E*, Albion College.  
 1878. *EB'*, Illinois Wesleyan University (1880).  
 1878. *IB*, Adrian College.  
 1879. *T*, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.  
 1880. *Ψ*, University of Wooster.  
 1880. *O*, University of Iowa.  
 1881. *X*, Kenyon College.  
 1882. *Z*, Western Reserve University.  
 1882. *ΓB*, Columbia College.  
 1882. *ΔB*, University of Georgia.  
 1882. *EB*, Emory College.  
 1883. *HB*, ——— ——— ———.  
 1883. *ΘB*, University of the South.

Active Chapters, 32 ; inactive, 11 ; membership :  
*Θ*, 184 ; *Γ*, 155 ; *Γ'*, 14 ; *Δ'*, 14 ; *B*, 133 ; *M*, 9 ; *A*,  
 179 ; *I*, 60 ; *Z'*, 54 ; *M*, 98 ; *K*, 132 ; *A*, 95 ; *N'*, 33 ;  
*BB*, 66 ; *Υ'* 59 ; *Φ*, 85 ; *I*, 128 ; *Ψ'*, 20 ; *Ξ*, 81 ;  
*H*, 94 ; *N*, 34 ; *Π*, 41 ; *P*, 56 ; *T*, 47 ; *Σ'*, 107 ; *X'*,  
 25 ; *A*, 54 ; *ZB*, 31 ; *AB*, 17 ; *Ω*, 78 ; *E*, 71 ; *EB'*,  
 18 ; *IB*, 41 ; *Ψ*, 29 ; *O*, 25 ; *X*, 15 ; *Z*, 9 ; *ΓB*, 13 ;  
*ΔB*, 10 ; *EB*, 14 ; *HB*, — ; *ΘB*, 9. Total, 2,437.

Owing to the loose administration of the affairs of the Fraternity before the establishment of the Alpha Chapter in its present position, and to a lack of care, Chapters were placed at many col-

leges of low grade. Such were Jamestown (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Institute, Franklin (Ind.) College, Lake Shore Seminary, Indiana Normal School, Oskaloosa (Ia.) College, and one at Andover, Mass., which was soon suppressed. The Fraternity has shown much sagacity in the steady discouragement and withdrawal of such Chapters.

The Fraternity is governed by the general annual conventions, and in the interim between conventions by an Alpha Chapter, elected annually by convention, aided by an executive council of alumni, which has advisory powers. For convenience, the Fraternity is divided into four geographical divisions, each under supervision of one Chapter, elected annually by the respective divisions.

From 1861 to 1869 the seat of authority was at Jefferson College, until its consolidation with Washington College, at which time the Alpha was transferred to the Ohio Wesleyan University, where it remained until 1874. Internal dissensions caused the death of the Chapter at this date, and the administration was transferred to Allegheny College, where it at present rests. The Fraternity has, at various times, changed its system of nomenclature as a result of these changes of administration, and in a number of instances re-organized Chapters are known under their later names.



Theta, which became inactive during the war, was re-organized in 1864. The Gamma is the result of the union of the two Chapters at Jefferson and Washington Colleges, founded respectively in 1861 and 1862, and consolidated in 1869—the date of the consolidation of the two colleges. Gamma prime and Delta prime were rendered inoperative by the Rebellion and never organized. The Beta has enjoyed a continued existence from the date of its foundation, and, like all the Fraternities at Ohio University, is small. The Alpha has always been in a prosperous condition, and is one of the best and most active Chapters in the Fraternity. The Iota prime died with the decline of the institution. Mu prime, Zeta prime and Alpha Beta were killed by anti-fraternity legislation. Mu enjoyed an honored existence until internal dissensions caused it to disband in 1874. It was re-organized in 1879.

. The Mu prime died from want of encouragement and through the lax administration of the 3d Alpha. The Beta Beta, after several unsuccessful efforts, is now firmly established. The charters of the Upsilon prime and Epsilon Beta prime were withdrawn for non-conformity with Fraternity regulations. The Phi has always been a most successful Chapter, and is the presiding Chapter of the third division. The Psi prime, after several years of a lingering existence, finally disbanded, several members joining  $\Theta\Delta X$ . The Rho is one of the strongest of the Chapters. The

Pi also ranks well in the Fraternity. The Nu, soon after its establishment, succumbed to its stronger rivals, but was successfully re-established in 1878. The Tau for several years had to withstand a hostile faculty. It now occupies the position of presiding Chapter of the first division. The Delta, after passing through various vicissitudes, has been re-established the third time and is prosperous.

Alumni organizations have been instituted in Chicago, Cleveland, Akron, O., Indianapolis, Cincinnati and New York. The policy of the Fraternity towards such Chapters is exceedingly liberal, and additional ones are being organized.

Several times during the lax administration of the third Alpha, Chapters were established illegally. They were, however, speedily suppressed. Chapters Pi and Tau were organized from Chapters of the now extinct Fraternity of Upsilon Beta upon the disintegration of that society.

The publications of the Fraternity have been but few in number. The catalogue has been issued four times, and the fifth, a biographical catalogue, is about ready for the press, having been in course of preparation since 1881. A collection of songs and poems is likewise in course of preparation. From time to time several pieces of music have been dedicated to and published in the name of the Fraternity. The official journal of the Fraternity, the *Crescent*, is a monthly journal of sixteen pages, the first number of which was

issued September 15th, 1877, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Since 1878 its publication has been in the hands of the Alpha at Allegheny College.

The badge is a nearly square slab, with concave sides, displaying the gold letters "ΔΤΔ" on black enamel; above is an eye; below, a crescent, and in each corner a star. A six-pointed star, bearing the same symbols, with the addition of the clasped hands and anchor, was formerly worn, but was legislated out of existence by the convention of 1878. A monogram badge is now occasionally used, especially among the alumni.

Among the more prominent names on Delta Tau Delta's roll may be mentioned: in public life, Congressmen Edmund D. Graff, of Pennsylvania; John B. Glass, of Iowa; Hon. Chas. Townsend, late Secretary of State of Ohio; John R. Buchtel, of Ohio; James A. Wildman, of Indiana; Judges Robert A. Johnson, of Ohio; John A. Coulter, of Colorado, and William B. Sutton, of New York. In educational circles, Prof. John M. Bloss, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana; Professors Butler, of Hillsdale; McBride, of Iowa State University; Grove, of Ohio Wesleyan; Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College; Haines, of Colorado University; Ingersoll, of Colorado Agricultural College; Evans, of Ohio University; Prof. A. H. Welch, of Columbus, Ohio; Hon. Thos. F. Wildes, of Ohio; Will Carleton, of "Farm Ballads" fame; and Dr. Stephen Bowers, the well-known archaeologist; Drs. R. S. Sutton,





DRBA

of Pittsburg; Allan McLane, of New York, and Richard Gundry, of Baltimore.

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## DELTA UPSILON.

(NON-SECRET).

THIS society, which for many years has occupied a somewhat anomalous position among college organizations, was the outcome of opposition to the Greek-letter system.

The old literary societies in the American colleges bearing such names as the "Erosophian," "Philalethean," "Philomathean," etc., and in whose halls many prominent American statesmen first trained their oratorical powers, showed signs of disintegration \* at the inauguration of the second quarter of the present century. As was natural in these associations "cliques" were formed for the purpose of gaining influence in elections and prominent positions at commencement. The introduction of the Fraternities into the colleges naturally excited great opposition, and this was made the more intense from the fact that, having the vantage ground of compact union, they entered these literary society cliques and speedily assumed control of the organizations.

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\* It is understood that all reference to the literary societies and to the Fraternities in this article is made to those of the Eastern States. —W. R. B.

Some of the students were attracted and others repelled by this new feature of college life. In the development of the new societies the membership of the colleges was far too large to be wholly embraced; indeed, the tendency was rather toward exclusiveness and the development of a college aristocracy. Many were not chosen by these Fraternities, and many were opposed to them on principle. The result was a sudden evolution of local or sectional *anti-secret* societies in most of the colleges to which the Fraternity system had been extended, closer union on the part of the Fraternities, and, in many cases, the entire disruption of the old literary societies.

In the anti-secret societies were two classes of men; one whose only aim was to combat and, if possible, destroy the Fraternities, and another, who saw the advantage of the close union, zeal, mutual interest and fraternal sentiment of the new societies, and who wished to obtain these advantages without the objectionable feature of secrecy.

These anti-secret societies, with few exceptions, died, or were amalgamated into what finally became the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. The two elements above named, the radical and conservative, were both included. The former gradually gave way, as in the East the old literary societies disappeared one by one, and as the new Fraternity grew in strength and numbers the necessity for a positive rather than a negative object became ap-

parent, and the development of a good, open (non-secret) Fraternity a possibility. The relations with the secret Fraternities gradually changed. From open war the opposition became but amicable rivalry ; from being enemies the members of the opposing orders became friends. The aims, objects, purposes, methods of organization and the kind of work done in both the secret and anti-secret societies gradually approached each other, and to-day we find many prominent members of the secret orders advocating the abandonment of the secret element and as many of the anti-secret order proclaiming the disadvantages of such an "open" society. The work of both classes is now identical.

The conservative element in Delta Upsilon triumphed, and as the change in its attitude toward the secret Fraternities took place by gradual and almost imperceptible steps, it remained nearly unnoticed until the convention of 1882 struck the word "anti-secret" from its constitution and substituted the more rational and truer expression, "non-secret."

The oldest of the anti-secret societies above named was the one at Williams College, called the "Social Fraternity." It was founded in 1834. In 1840 negotiations were entered into with a similar society at Union, called the "Equitable Union," and Fraternities at other colleges were written to, and a lively correspondence sprang up between these scattered societies. This resulted in a con-



vention held at Troy, N. Y., November 10, 1847, called by the Equitable Union. At this assembly delegates were present from Union, Williams and Hamilton, and the Delta Sigma Society of Amherst was represented by letter. A common constitution was adopted, and the organization was called the "Anti-Secret Confederation." In 1858 the name of Delta Upsilon was adopted, and by a change in the organic law the confederation became a Fraternity. Since that time Chapters have been established at many colleges, and a fine roll built up as follows: \*

- 1834. Williams College (1863).
- 1838. Union College.
- 1847. Amherst College.
- 1847. Hamilton College.
- 1848. Wesleyan University (1854).
- 1850. Colby University.
- 1852. University of Rochester.
- 1856. Middlebury College.
- 1858. Bowdoin College (1862).
- 1858. Rutgers College.
- 1858. Jefferson College (1865).
- 1865. New York University.
- 1865. Western Reserve University.
- 1866. Madison University.
- 1866. Washington College, Pa. (1872).
- 1868. Miami University (1873).

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\* The Chapters are named after the colleges, and no Chapter letters are used.

- 1868. Brown University.
- 1869. Cornell University.
- 1869. Trinity College, Conn. (1876).
- 1870. Marietta College.
- 1873. Syracuse University.
- 1874. New York City College (1879).
- 1876. University of Michigan.
- 1880. Northwestern University.
- 1880. Harvard College.

Active Chapters, 17 ; inactive, 8 ; membership : Williams, 481 ; Union, 520 ; Amherst, 362 ; Hamilton, 306 ; Wesleyan, 36 ; Colby, 190 ; Rochester, 225 ; Middlebury, 150 ; Bowdoin, 20 ; Rutgers, 156 ; Jefferson, 69 ; New York, 105 ; Western Reserve, 94 ; Washington, 16 ; Miami, 43 ; Brown, 190 ; Cornell, 126 ; Trinity, 22 ; Marietta, 96 ; Syracuse, 80 ; Manhattan, 18 ; Michigan, 50 ; Northwestern, 34 ; Harvard, 43. Total, 3,432.

The Williams Chapter was called the "AO" society until 1834, and had for its motto "Ouden Adelon." At that time it assumed the name of the Social Fraternity, which it kept until 1847. It withdrew from the Fraternity in May, 1862, and formally disbanded in 1863. The Union Chapter is remarkable in having had 103 members in one class. In reality, for a long while it comprised the whole body of students who were not members of the secret Fraternities. It was suspended from 1863 to 1868. The Amherst Chapter was formerly a local organization called the  $\Delta\Sigma$ . It has never been radically anti-secret, and

is one of the best Chapters in the Fraternity. The Hamilton Chapter has always been a good one. The Delta Psi Society of the University of Vermont joined the confederation in 1847, but withdrew in 1850, and can hardly be called a Chapter of Delta Upsilon. It is now a flourishing local Fraternity.

The Wesleyan and Colby Chapters existed but a few years after their establishment, but the latter was revived in 1877. The Rochester Chapter grew out of a struggle in the literary societies between the society men and the neutrals. It has always been a good Chapter, and when excluded from the college annual by the Fraternity men, it established the *University Quarterly*, to protect its interests. This was discontinued in 1877. The Middlebury Chapter was formerly a Zeta Phi society. The Bowdoin Chapter was never strong and was killed by the enlistment of many of the students in the Federal army in 1862. The Rutgers Chapter was formerly a local literary society. The Washington and Jefferson Chapters united, and were finally lifted by another Fraternity. The New York Chapter was formed from a society called the "Neutral League." The Western Reserve Chapter was the legitimate successor of an anti-secret Fraternity called the Delta Psi (not connected with the one at the University of Vermont), which had joined the confederation in 1847, but which died in 1855. It was revived in 1865. The Madison Chapter is prosperous and owns a

fine Chapter house. The Brown Chapter was founded in 1860 as a Gamma Nu society. The Cornell Chapter is prosperous, though it met with serious reverses in 1877 and 1878. The Trinity Chapter was short-lived and died from lack of room. The Syracuse Chapter was formerly a local society, called the Atticæum, founded in 1872. The Chapter at the New York City College was termed the "Manhattan" Chapter and was never prosperous.

Alumni Chapters are in successful operation at New York, Boston and Chicago, and steps have been taken to form others.

The government of Delta Upsilon is vested in the convention. During its recess an Executive Committee assumes some governing functions. Formerly the executive power was held by the three oldest Chapters, which had power to grant charters. This is now denied them, and the charters issue from the conventions.

A catalogue of the Williams Chapter was issued in 1839. The first Fraternity catalogue appeared in 1847, and a second one in 1856. From that time they appeared at regular intervals of three years until 1880. A fine edition will be issued in 1884, and the publication will appear every five years thereafter. Song books have been twice published, in 1866 and 1877. The Fraternity was never represented by any organ until 1882, when the publication of the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly* was begun.

The badge is a monogram, the "A" over the "T." The lower bar of the "A" usually displays the name of the Chapter. The original badge was a gold key upon which were engraved the words "Ouden Adelon." The colors are old gold and sapphire blue.

Among the prominent members are : the late President Garfield, Gen. J. C. Lee, of Ohio ; Austin Blair, ex-Governor of Michigan ; Hon. David A. Wells ; U. S. Revenue Commissioner and Senator J. Y. Morrill ; Stephen J. Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court ; Hon. William Bross, of the *Chicago Tribune* ; Hon. M. L. Stearns, ex-Governor of Florida ; Hon. J. C. Caldwell, Minister to Uruguay ; Hon. Henry R. Waite, of the Internal Revenue Department ; Judges E. O. Hamlin, of Minnesota, and S. B. Sawyer, of California ; Rossiter Johnson, W. E. Griffis, author of the "Mikado's Empire" ; B. P. Bowne, of Boston University ; E. L. Youmans, Editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* ; R. Tatabe, President of the University of Tokio ; Daniel Bliss, of the Syrian College at Beirut, and George Washburn, of Roberts College, Constantinople ; Dr. Armitage, of Brooklyn ; Prof. Olney, the mathematician ; Prof. Thayer, of Boston, and Dr. Herrick, of Cleveland.





## KAPPA ALPHA.

KAPPA ALPHA is the oldest undergraduate society which has had a continuous existence since its foundation. It owed its origin mainly to a desire for close companionship and to strengthen college attachments in after life. The society was founded at Union College in 1825 by the Rev. John Hunter, D.D., I. W. Jackson, late Professor in Union College; Thomas Hun, Ph.D., and Orlando Means, LL.D. It is a very conservative organization, and has but a small number of Chapters, which are as follows:

1825. *N. Y. A*, Union College.

1833. *Mass. A*, Williams College.

1844. *N. Y. B*, Hobart College.

1852. *N. J. A*, College of New Jersey (1855).

1857. *Va. A*, University of Virginia (1861).

1868. *N. Y. F*, Cornell University.

Active Chapters, 4; inactive, 2; membership: Union, 412; Williams, 324; Hobart, 62; Princeton, 40; Virginia, 47; Cornell, 101. Total, 986.

The Union Chapter has always had an excellent reputation. The Williams Chapter was the pioneer at that college, and has a fine Chapter house. The Hobart Chapter died in 1850, but was re-established in June, 1879. The Princeton Chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws, and the Virginia Chapter by the war. The Cornell Chapter was established soon after the opening of the University and is flourishing. The death of Mr.



Mortimer M. Leggett\* gave it for a while an unenviable notoriety, but the Chapter was exonerated from all blame.

The government of the Fraternity is in the hands of the conventions which are held annually in New York City. The semi-centennial of the Union Chapter, held in 1875 at Schenectady, and a similar celebration of the Williams Chapter, held in July, 1883, have been notable events in the history of the society.

Catalogues have been issued ten times since the first edition in 1835, and the Williams Chapter published a special catalogue in 1882. The Fraternity has at times also published song books and music.

The badge is a watch-key of gold, on one side of which are displayed the signs of the zodiac, encircling the letters "K.A." On the reverse is a rising sun, with other symbols. The society's color is scarlet.

Among the eminent members are: Hon. Ward Hunt, late of the U. S. Supreme Court; Gen. Albert J. Meyers, Rev. E. N. Potter, President of Union College; the late President Chadbourne, of Williams College; Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia; Hon. John K. Porter, Rev. Henry L. Storrs, Hon. Francis H. Dewey, and Gen. Ed. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin.

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\* Mr. Leggett, previous to an initiation in 1873, was led blind-folded outside the town. He fell over the banks of a ravine, was picked up stunned, and died soon afterwards.





BRKA

## KAPPA ALPHA.

(SOUTHERN ORDER).

THIS Fraternity was founded at Washington and Lee University in 1865 by Prof. S. Z. Ammen, James Ward Wood, Rev. W. N. Scott, and William A. Walsh. At this time the Fraternities had few Chapters in any of the Southern colleges. The field was clear, and the new society took advantage of the opportunity to establish itself on a firm basis in many of the best colleges of the South.

The Chapter roll is as follows :

- 1865. *A*, Washington and Lee University.
- 1868. *B*, Virginia Military Institute.
- 1868. *I*, University of Georgia.
- 1869. *A*, Wofford College.
- 1869. *E*, Emory College.
- 1869. *Z*, Randolph-Macon College.
- 1870. *H*, Richmond College.
- 1870. *Θ*, Oglethorpe University (1873).
- 1872. *I*, Furman University.
- 1873. *K*, Mercer University.
- 1873. *A*, University of Virginia.
- 1873. *M*, Newberry College (1874).
- 1880. *Σ*, Davidson College.
- 1882. *P*, South Carolina University.
- 1881. *T*, Wake Forest College.
- 1881. *T*, University of North Carolina.
- 1882. *X*, Southern University, Ala.

## 90 AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

1882.  $\Psi$ , University of Louisiana.

1883.  $\Phi$ , Vanderbilt University.

1883.  $\Omega$ , University of Mississippi.

Active Chapters, 18; inactive, 2; membership :  
 $A$ , 30;  $B$ , 65;  $\Gamma$ , 145;  $\Delta$ , 102;  $E$ , 130;  $Z$ , 90;  $H$ ,  
105;  $\Theta$ , 36;  $I$ , 55;  $K$ , 64;  $\Lambda$ , 60;  $M$ , 15;  $P$ , 27;  
 $\Sigma$ , 40;  $T$ , 31;  $\Upsilon$ , 27;  $\Phi$ , 17;  $X$ , 20;  $\Psi$ , 23;  $\Omega$ , 5.  
Total, 1,087.

The Alpha Chapter remained alone until 1868, when Beta and Gamma were chartered. Soon after, during a period of depression at the University, the Alpha ceased to exist, but was speedily revived. It again became inactive in 1879, but is now in excellent condition. The Beta and Gamma are prosperous, and the latter is the largest Chapter in the Fraternity. It was *sub rosa* during the existence of the anti-fraternity laws. The Delta was the pioneer Chapter at Wofford and holds a high place in the Fraternity. Theta died with the college. Lambda is, like the other Chapters at the university, composed almost entirely of initiates from other colleges, who are pursuing higher courses there. Mu was withdrawn at the time indicated. From 1874 until 1880 the administration of the Fraternity's affairs was somewhat lax, and Chapters were placed at the Bethel Academy, Va., Virginia State College, Philadelphia Dental College, and Gordon Institute, which have since been withdrawn and repudiated by the Fraternity. Of the younger Chapters, Sigma, Upsilon, and Tau are *sub rosa*

on account of anti-fraternity laws. Rho was the first Chapter placed at the newly-revived South Carolina University, and is doing well. Phi was *sub rosa*, but is no longer so.

In 1873 a movement was set on foot to effect a union between this Fraternity and the Kappa Alpha society of New York and Massachusetts, and delegates from each Fraternity met at Baltimore. The negotiations were concluded, however, without any definite result.

Until 1870 the Alpha held the reins of authority. At that time they were handed over to the first convention, which met at Richmond in July, 1870. Conventions were held annually from that time until 1879, when biennial sessions were adopted. The legislative authority is in this assembly, which is composed of one delegate from each Chapter. The executive and judicial authority is vested in an officer, elected for two years, and four sub-officers, who exercise authority over the four districts into which the Fraternity is divided.

Three editions of the catalogue have been issued, and a fourth is now in press. The official organ is the *Kappa Alpha Journal*, commenced in 1879. A song book has been recently issued, and one or two pieces of music are named from the Fraternity.

The badge consists of a gold shield in the centre of which is a circle of black enamel enclosing a cross, and above which are the Greek letters

"*KA.*" The badge is usually jewelled, and Chapter-letter pins are frequently worn. The colors are cardinal-red and gold.

Prominent members are : Prof. S. Z. Ammen, of Baltimore ; Robert Sharp, of University of Louisiana ; J. W. Gore, of University of North Carolina ; J. W. Redd, of Centre College ; Bonnell, Dowman, Harris and Stone, of Emory College ; Blackwell and Morris, of Randolph-Macon College ; Rev. J. E. L. Holmes, of Virginia ; Rev. A. Coke Smith, of South Carolina, and Rev. W. A. Candler, of Georgia ; Hon. John R. Abney and Hon. H. H. Newton, of South Carolina ; Hon. J. L. Hardeman, of Georgia ; Judge Laurason, of Louisiana ; Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, of the Greeley Arctic Expedition, and Hugh H. Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga.

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## KAPPA SIGMA.

THIS Fraternity was founded at the University of Virginia in 1867, by Wm. G. McCormick, Geo. M. Arnold, Ed. L. Rogers, Ed. S. Toadwin, John C. Boyd, now of the United States Navy, and Geo. L. Thomas, of Baltimore. The order grew out of the association of three of the founders as members of a secret university organization in Europe, called the "*Kairgaith Sepher*," which appertained particularly to the University of Bologna, but which had branch Chapters or lodges else-







where on the continent of Europe. The name at the University of Virginia was changed to  $K\Sigma$ , and the organization remodelled as a college Fraternity.

No special system is pursued in granting charters, though there are constitutional restrictions as to the character of the institutions in which they shall be placed. Any member vouched for by three other members has authority to establish a Chapter, other circumstances being favorable.

The chapter roll is as follows :

1867.  $Z$ , University of Virginia.

1868.  $B$ , University of Alabama (1869).

1868.  $E$ , Furman University (1868).

1872.  $H$ , Trinity College, N. C. (1879).

1872.  $O$ , Emory and Henry College.

1873.  $E$ , University of Maryland (1875).

1873.  $M$ , Washington and Lee Univ. (1877).

1873.  $N$ , Virginia State College.

1873.  $\Xi$ , Virginia Military Institute.

1874.  $B$ , Mercer University (1879).

1875.  $\Theta$ , University of North Carolina (1876).

1876.  $K$ , Vanderbilt University.

1877.  $\Psi$ , Bethel Military Academy (1879).

1878.  $I$ , King's College.

1878.  $X$ , Lake Forest University (1882).

1879.  $A$ , University of Tennessee.

1880.  $\Gamma$ , Cumberland College, Va.

1880.  $\Sigma$ , Alexandria (Va.) High School.

1881.  $P$ , University of Colorado.

1882. *T*, Mt. Pleasant Academy, N. Y.

1882. *Υ*, East Tenn. Wesleyan Univ. (1882).

1882. *Φ*, Southwestern Presbyterian University.

1882. *Ω*, University of the South.

1883. *Π*, University of West Virginia.

Active Chapters, 14; inactive, 10; membership: *Z*, 121; *B*, 10; *E*, 10; *H*, 91; *O*, 350; *E*, 30; *M*, 40; *N*, 145; *Ξ*, 45; *B*, 48; *Θ*, 5; *K*, 60; *Ψ*, 25; *I*, 70; *X*, 30; *A*, 35; *Γ*, 60; *Σ*, 10; *P*, 0; *T*, 10; *Υ*, 6; *Φ*, 26; *Ω*, 30; *Π*, 10. Total, 1,267.

The alumni have also formed Chapters: *Alpha*, Baltimore, Md.; *Delta*, New York City; *Sigma*, Norfolk, Va.; and *Psi*, at Lynchburg, Va. These Chapters have concurrent powers with the active Chapters, including the right of making initiations.

Zeta was the governing Chapter from the establishment of the Fraternity until 1878. Beta was withdrawn on account of the passage of anti-fraternity laws and a threatened invasion of the university by negro students. Eta was killed by anti-fraternity laws. Mu died from lack of material, and Xi is nearly inoperative for the same reason. Epsilon was withdrawn. The Chapter was confined to the medical department of the university, and there was not an adequate attendance to perpetuate the Chapter. Nu has always been a large Chapter. Theta was *sub rosa* while living. The second Beta Chapter died of general indifference, and Kappa is not in a flourishing condition. Psi was withdrawn on account of the youthfulness

of the attending students, and the same is true of Upsilon. Chi was withdrawn for disobeying the laws of the Fraternity, and nothing is known of the condition of Rho. The Omicron and Omega Chapters are among the most prominent in the order. The wide extension of the Fraternity has been largely due to the energy of S. A. Jackson, of the Omicron.

The Fraternity is generally in good condition, though we do not think it wise to grant charters to institutions for secondary instruction or to academies. The Greek-letter Fraternity system should be confined to universities and colleges and should not be extended to high schools or academies. It tends to lessen the value of membership and to present embarrassing difficulties to those members who afterwards enter colleges where there are no  $K\Sigma$  Chapters.

In 1879 the Omicron Chapter at Emory and Henry College absorbed a Chapter of the Fraternity of Phi Mu Omicron ( $\Phi MO$ ), which it was attempted to establish at that college. This Fraternity had been founded at South Carolina College in 1858 or 1859. It had established Chapters at South Carolina College ( $A$ ), Charleston College ( $B$ ), Wofford College ( $Z$ ), Emory College ( $O$ ), Newberry College ( $\Sigma$ ), and Emory and Henry College ( $K$ ). These had been killed by the war, and the attempt to revive the last-named Chapter had resulted in the union of the two societies, the alumni of the older organization joining the new one.

Previous to this union, however, the Fraternity of Phi Mu Omicron had been united with an order of Kappa Alpha, which had been formed at the University of North Carolina in 1860. This had Chapters at the University of North Carolina (A), Furman University (A), South Carolina College (E), Emory and Henry College (Φ), Centenary College, La. (A), and Louisiana College (O). The addition to the numerical strength of Kappa Sigma was not very great, but it gave them a body of older alumni, who will no doubt prove useful.

As stated above, the Zeta was the governing Chapter until 1878. At that time the conventions were made superior, and an Executive Committee, composed of the officers of the Fraternity, was appointed to conduct its affairs.

The publications of the society have been restricted to convention speeches, poems and other similar matter, privately printed.

The badge is a five-pointed star surmounted by a crescent. The crescent is of chased gold, and on it are wrought the skull and bones, crossed keys and crossed daggers. The star displays the letters "KΣ." The Fraternity colors are blue, white and red.

The Fraternity is too young to have any really prominent alumni, though there are several college professors and others who are an honor to the society of which they are members.

## KAPPA SIGMA KAPPA.

THE above Fraternity was founded at the Virginia Military Institute in September, 1867, by Messrs. Warrell, Hurst, Tuwiler, and McDonald. Chapters have been established at the Virginia Military Institute (*I*), Washington and Lee University (*E*), Virginia Agricultural College (*Z*), University of Virginia (*A*), and Randolph-Macon College (*H*). Graduate Chapters are situated at New Orleans, Savannah, Alexandria and Lynchburg.

The badge of the Fraternity is a Greek cross in the centre of which is placed a circular disc, displaying the letters, "*KΣK*." The Fraternity's color is light blue. The membership is supposed to be about 325.

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## PHI ALPHA.

A FRATERNITY of this name, at present known to exist in the University of Michigan, claims to have been founded in 1878 at the College of the City of New York, and to now possess Chapters at Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada, in addition to those above mentioned. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "*ΦA*." Nothing further is known of it.

## PHI BETA KAPPA.

**THIS** venerable society, the first American organization bearing a Greek name, was organized as a secret literary society<sup>1</sup> at the College of William and Mary, Dec. 6, 1776. Its origin is veiled in mystery, and, though many traditions ascribe it to different sources, nothing definite is really known of it. Its original purpose was "the promotion of literature and of friendly intercourse among scholars." The society held weekly meetings and admitted only seniors to membership. The parent lodge was termed the "Alpha of Virginia." In 1779 Mr. Elisha Parmele, who had studied at both Yale and Harvard, visited Virginia, and, becoming a member of the new society, conceived the idea of establishing branches at the Northern colleges. Accordingly the new Chapters were established late in that year—the "Alpha of Connecticut" at Yale and the "Alpha of Massachusetts Bay" at Harvard.

The meetings of the Alpha of Virginia were held at the old Raleigh tavern in Williamsburg until 1781, when the approach of the Revolutionary armies put an end to the college exercises. The original charter and minute-book of the Alpha are now in the possession of the State Historical Society of Virginia. The Alpha was revived in 1804. This Chapter had reserved the right to charter other colleges, but in 1787, as this was then dormant, the Chapters of Yale and Harvard







united in founding the "Alpha of New Hampshire" at Dartmouth. Since that time the Alpha Chapter of each State has been established only with the concurrent action of the existing Alphas, but each Alpha has the right to establish other Chapters in its own State.

The Chapters which have been formed are :

1. *Va. A*, William and Mary College.
2. *Conn. A*, Yale College.
3. *Conn. B*, Trinity College.
4. *Conn. Γ*, Wesleyan University.
5. *Mass. A*, Harvard College.
6. *Mass. B*, Amherst College.
7. *R. I. A*, Brown University.
8. *Vt. A*, University of Vermont.
9. *Vt. B*, Middlebury College.
10. *Ohio A*, Western Reserve University.
11. *Ohio B*, Kenyon College.
12. *Ohio Γ*, Marietta College.
13. *Penn. A*, Jefferson College.
14. *Maine A*, Bowdoin College.
15. *N. J. A*, Rutgers College.
16. *N. H. A*, Dartmouth College.
17. *Ala. A*, University of Alabama.
18. *N. Y. A*, Union College.
19. *N. Y. B*, New York University.
20. *N. Y. Γ*, College of the City of New York.
21. *N. Y. Δ*, Columbia College.
22. *N. Y. E*, Hamilton College.
23. *N. Y. Z*, Hobart College.
24. *N. Y. H*, Madison University.

25. *N. Y. Θ*, Cornell University.

The Virginia Alpha, the Pennsylvania Alpha, and the Alabama Alpha are now dead. The other Chapters are living.

The proceedings of the society were always stiff and formal and lacked vitality, although elections were eagerly sought by the college students, as it was, in a measure, a confirmation of their rank. The society was very strong at Harvard and Yale. By 1820, however, only routine business was conducted at Harvard, and the same state of affairs was reached at Yale about 1824. In 1831 the secrecy surrounding the society was removed, and the motto, "Philosophy the Guide of Life," made public.

The existence of the society has since then been nominal. The honor men and those in the first third of each class receive *ΦBK* elections as a matter of course. The badge is simply in the nature of a "reward of merit," and indicates that the scholarship of the wearer was above the average while in college. Meetings of the society are still held about commencement time, and an address delivered or a poem read, and occasionally banquets are held in the larger cities.

In 1882 an earnest effort was made by the Harvard Chapter to galvanize the society into life, and a convention was held with that end in view, but the society is too purely formal to be a success as an active factor in college life.

The badge is a rectangular watch-key of gold,





on one side of which are engraved the letters "ΦBK," and a hand pointing to several stars. On the reverse is the owner's name and "S. P. 1776."

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## PHI DELTA PHI.

THIS is a Fraternity of law students. Previous to its foundation but one Fraternity, the Theta Xi, had attempted to confine its Chapters to a special class of institutions. The Fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan, in 1870, by W. S. Beebe, A. E. Hawes, J. E. Howell, J. M. Howard, A. M. Monteith, J. D. Ronan and J. B. Cleland, under the advice of Judge Thomas Cooley, of the State Supreme Court. Its object is to establish a society for the promotion of a higher standard of professional ethics and culture in the law schools of the country.

It is nominally, though not in reality, a secret organization. Membership in other Fraternities is no obstacle to joining this one. The movement has been generally encouraged by professors in the law schools. The Chapter roll is:

1869. *Kent*, University of Michigan.

1878. *Benjamin*, Illinois Wesleyan University.

1881. *Story*, Columbia College.

1882. *Booth*, Chicago Law School.

1882. *Cooley*, St. Louis Law School.

1883. *Pomeroy*, University of California.

Active Chapters, 6; membership: Kent, 226; Benjamin, 38; Story, 37; Booth, 41; Cooley, 26; Pomeroy, 15. Total, 383.

The Chapters are named after some eminent professor of law. The standard of admission is high, and the graduates form a lawyer's exchange for the interchange of business.

The catalogue is the only publication. The badge is a monogram of the letters. The colors are wine color and pearl blue.

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## PHI DELTA THETA.

THIS Fraternity was founded Dec. 26, 1848, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, by Robert Morrison, '49; John McMillan Willson, '49; Robert Thompson Drake, '50; John Wolfe Lindley, '50; Ardivan Walker Rodgers, '51; and Andrew Watts Rogers, '51. Robert Morrison was the real originator and the author of "the bond of Phi Delta Theta," which is the organic law of the Fraternity. At the date of the organization *ΑΔΦ* and *ΒΘΠ* had Chapters at Miami. A spirit of extension seemed to inspire the new Fraternity from the outset. Several of the early members immediately separated to other institutions, and, before its first anniversary had occurred, the Fraternity had established itself at Indiana University, and, before the second year had expired, at Centre College. Until the beginning of the war the Fra-







ternity operated mainly in the West, where it acquired importance and influence. The war was disastrous to the Chapters, and at its close only four, namely, those at Indiana University, Wabash, Butler and Centre, were active. About 1878 the Fraternity recovered itself, and for the next few years the rate of extension was rapid. In a number of Chapters the Fraternity has grown to be very large. The list is as follows :

- 1848. *Ohio A*, Miami University (1873).
- 1849. *Ind. A*, Indiana University.
- 1850. *Ky. A*, Centre College.
- 1852. *Ohio —*, Miami University (1854).
- 1852. *Ohio —*, Wittenberg College (1854).
- 1852. *Ind. B*, Wabash College.
- 1854. *Tex. —*, Austin College (1858).
- 1854. *Ky. —*, Kentucky Military Institute (1856).
- 1857. *Wis. A*, University of Wisconsin.
- 1859. *Ill. A*, Northwestern University (1861).
- 1859. *Wis. —*, Lawrence University (1860).
- 1859. *Ind. Γ*, Butler University.
- 1860. *Ohio B*, Ohio Wesleyan University.
- 1860. *Ind. Δ*, Franklin College.
- 1864. *Mich. A*, University of Michigan (1869).
- 1865. *Ill. B*, University of Chicago (1868).
- 1868. *Ohio Γ*, Ohio University.
- 1868. *Ind. E*, Hanover College.
- 1868. *Ind. —*, Indiana State Normal Col. (1872).
- 1868. *Ind. Z*, Indiana Asbury University.
- 1869. *Va. A*, Roanoke College.
- 1870. *Mo. A*, University of Missouri.

- 1871. *Ill. Γ*, Monmouth College.
- 1871. *Ill. Δ*, Knox College (1882).
- 1871. *Iowa A*, Iowa Wesleyan University.
- 1871. *Ga. —*, Oglethorpe University (1873).
- 1871. *Ga. A*, University of Georgia.
- 1871. *Ga. B*, Emory College.
- 1872. *Ga. Γ*, Mercer University.
- 1872. *N. Y. A*, Cornell University (1876).
- 1872. *Ohio Δ*, Wooster University.
- 1873. *Pa. A*, Lafayette College.
- 1873. *Cal. A*, University of California (1877).
- 1873. *Mich. B*, Michigan State College.
- 1873. *Va. B*, University of Virginia.
- 1874. *Va. Γ*, Randolph-Macon College.
- 1875. *Ohio E*, Buchtel College.
- 1875. *Ky. —*, Georgetown College (1876).
- 1875. *Neb. —*, University of Nebraska (1876).
- 1875. *Va. Δ*, Richmond College.
- 1875. *Pa. B*, Pennsylvania College.
- 1875. *Pa. Γ*, Washington and Jefferson College
- 1876. *Tenn. A*, Vanderbilt University.
- 1876. *Mo. —*, Central College (1877).
- 1877. *Miss. A*, University of Mississippi.
- 1877. *Ala. —*, University of Alabama (1877).
- 1878. *Va. E*, Virginia Military Institute.
- 1878. *Tex. A*, Trinity University (1883).
- 1878. *N. C. A*, Trinity College (1879).
- 1878. *Ill. E*, Illinois Wesleyan University.
- 1878. *Ill. Z*, Lombard University.
- 1879. *Ala. A*, Alabama State College.
- 1879. *S. C. A*, Wofford College.

1879. *Pa. A*, Allegheny College.  
 1879. *Vt. A*, University of Vermont.  
 1880. *Pa. E*, Dickinson College.  
 1880. *Mo. B*, Westminster College.  
 1881. *Minn. A*, University of Minnesota.  
 1882. *Iowa B*, University of Iowa.  
 1882. *S. C. B*, South Carolina University.  
 1882. *Kan. A*, University of Kansas.  
 1882. *Mich. F*, Hillsdale College.  
 1883. *Tenn. B*, University of the South.

Active Chapters, 44; inactive, 19; membership :  
*Miami*, 12; *Wittenberg*, 7; *K. M. I.*, 8; *Lawrence*,  
 11; *Indiana Normal*, 14; *Oglethorpe*, 9; *George-*  
*town*, 10; *Nebraska*, 4; *Central*, 9; *Alabama*, 6;  
*Ohio A*, 129; *Ind. A*, 185; *Ky. A*, 231; *Ind. B*, 157;  
*Wis. A*, 58; *Ill. A*, 16; *Ind. F*, 137; *Ohio B*, 63;  
*Ind. A*, 110; *Mich. A*, 22; *Ill. B*, 32; *Ohio F*, 73;  
*Ind. E*, 77; *Ind. Z*, 74; *Va. A*, 60; *Mo. A*, 99; *Ill.*  
*F*, 61; *Ill. A*, 54; *Iowa A*, 70; *Ga. A*, 130; *Ga. B*,  
 108; *Ga. F*, 76; *N. Y. A*, 24; *Ohio A*, 83; *Pa. A*, 81;  
*Cal. A*, 45; *Mich. B*, 85; *Va. B*, 66; *Va. F*, 22;  
*Ohio E*, 55; *Va. A*, 42; *Pa. B*, 48; *Pa. F*, 49; *Tenn.*  
*A*, 130; *Miss. A*, 67; *Va. E*, 24; *Tex. A*, 41; *N. C.*  
*A*, 24; *Ill. E*, 54; *Ill. Z*, 99; *Ala. A*, 63; *S. C. A*, 25;  
*Pa. A*, 39; *Vt. A*, 36; *Pa. E*, 23; *Mo. B*, 26; *Minn.*  
*A*, 15; *Iowa B*, 26; *S. C. B*, 12; *Kan. A*, 10; *Mich.*  
*F*, 17; *Tenn. B*, 14; Total, 3,367.

The Chapters which have no titles were very short lived, and, as the Fraternity does not wish to re-establish them, have lost their places in the roll.

The Ohio Alpha became so large that it divided itself, and from 1852 to 1854 there were two Chapters at Miami. Being re-united, it continued until 1858, when it became dormant and remained in that state until 1865. It was then resuscitated, but the suspension of Miami caused its dissolution in 1873. Indiana Alpha and Kentucky Alpha have had long and flourishing careers, and have furnished the Fraternity with many distinguished members. They were alike in both remaining *sub rosa* until 1854. Indiana Alpha was temporarily suspended in 1872. All the attendant members in Kentucky Alpha graduated in 1879, but their places were immediately filled by the absorption of the Centre Chapter of Delta Kappa, which was the last active Chapter of that Fraternity. Attempts were made to organize at Wittenberg, Lawrence and Kentucky Military Institute, but faculty opposition could not be overcome. Indiana Beta was compelled to keep its existence unknown to the college authorities until 1856, and to resort to the expedient of initiating men at graduation who had been previously pledged. The Chapter at Austin College was so remote from the Fraternity field that it languished and died. Wisconsin Alpha was the first Fraternity Chapter established in Wisconsin. It made a brilliant record until it was broken up by its members enlisting in the army. Illinois Alpha and Indiana Delta were dissolved in the same way. Indiana Delta was re-established in 1869,

and Wisconsin Alpha in 1880. Indiana Gamma has enjoyed a continuous and prosperous existence. Ohio Beta suspended the same year of its establishment. It was revived in 1871 and continued until 1877. Two years later it was again re-organized, and it seems to be on a firm basis. Michigan Alpha, Illinois Beta, New York Alpha and California Alpha died from internal dissensions. The character and standing of the latter especially was excellent, and it went down when seemingly in a very flourishing condition. Ohio Gamma and Indiana Epsilon, established almost simultaneously, have always been small but successful Chapters. The charter of the Indiana State Normal College Chapter was withdrawn, the institution not being adapted to the Fraternity system. Indiana Zeta, established in 1868, suspended in 1873, revived in 1875, suspended again in 1877, and revived the second time in 1880, now has a large membership. Virginia Alpha was inactive from 1879 to 1881, Iowa Alpha from 1879 to 1881, and Ohio Delta from 1880 to 1881. Illinois Gamma and Illinois Delta both succumbed to anti-fraternity laws in 1877. The former rose again in 1880, and has continued its existence in spite of a frowning faculty. The latter was revived in 1881, the restrictions at Knox having been removed, but there was not enough Fraternity spirit in college to sustain it. In 1871 the Fraternity entered Georgia, which was one of the most important moves it ever made, as

it has acquired prominence in the State; and to the Georgia members is due the credit of establishing the Fraternity so strongly in the South. The Chapter at Oglethorpe died in 1873, when the university suspended. The other three Chapters in the State have ranked high in scholarship. Pennsylvania Alpha has always sought and obtained good men, and is regarded by the Fraternity as one of its best Chapters. Virginia Beta stands well among rivals whose names are legion. Virginia Gamma has always had a small membership, and is not in a prosperous condition at present. The Chapters at Georgetown, Central, Trinity, N. C., and University of Alabama were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Chapter at the University of Nebraska, having no rival, died from inanition. Tennessee Alpha has probably been more successful than any other Fraternity Chapter which has encountered faculty opposition. It was not fairly organized until 1877, but since then has enrolled a large number of members and won many university honors. Illinois Beta was formed by the initiation of the active members of the Phi Sigma League. Quite a number of the Phi Sigma alumni have affiliated with the Phi Delta Theta. In the establishment of Vermont Alpha a long stride eastward was made, and the success of the Chapter is encouraging to the Fraternity. Anti-fraternity laws were enacted by Missouri University in 1879, by the State College of Alabama in 1880, and by Trinity

University, Texas, in 1881; but Missouri Alpha and Alabama Alpha seem determined to live, even at the risk of incurring faculty displeasure. Texas Alpha surrendered its charter in 1883. The other Chapters do not require special mention. They are all of good standing and have fair prospects for the future.

The original plan of government provided for a National Grand Chapter, which had the right to issue the charter to the first Chapter established in any State. Such Chapter became the State Grand Chapter, and could charter other Chapters in the State. In 1876 the powers of the State Grand Chapters were revoked, and authority to grant charters vested in the National Grand Chapter and an Executive Committee of four members. Ohio Alpha, Indiana Alpha, Kentucky Alpha, Ohio Beta, Ohio Delta and Pennsylvania Alpha were successively National Grand Chapters. In 1880 the entire system was changed. The National Grand Chapter was abolished, the Fraternity was divided into provinces, each with a president, and a General Council, consisting of a president, secretary, treasurer and historian, was empowered with legislative and executive functions. The Council, during the recess of the National Convention, has entire control over the general interests of the Fraternity; but in granting charters the approval of the province presidents must be obtained. This system, since it has been in operation, has given much satisfac-



tion. The alumni now exercise a controlling influence in the management of the Fraternity and in the direction of its policy.

The first general convention of which any records exist met in 1856 at Cincinnati. Conventions were held every year or two thereafter until the beginning of the war, and after the war every year until 1876. Since then the conventions have been biennial. It is known, however, that there was a meeting in 1851 at Cincinnati, to form an alumni branch, but the project did not succeed.

In 1876 an effort to organize an Alumni Chapter succeeded at Franklin, Ind., and other Alumni Chapters have been established as follows: 1878, Richmond, Va.; 1879, Indianapolis, Ind.; 1880, Louisville, Ky., Baltimore, Md., and Montgomery, Ala.; 1881, Chicago, Ill., Nashville, Tenn., Galesburg, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio. These Chapters have the privilege of sending delegates to conventions, but not of making initiations.

Phi Delta Theta was the first among the Fraternities to organize a State Association, the Indiana being organized in 1878. Other State Associations have been formed as follows: 1880, Alabama; 1881, Georgia and Illinois; 1882, Texas. These Associations hold annual conventions with public exercises, etc. It is also customary in several of the provinces to hold provincial conventions biennially, alternating with the National Conventions, and they are well attended.

In 1881 the Fraternity was incorporated under the State laws of Ohio.

Five editions of the catalogue have been published. The last, which is just from the press, is one of the handsomest works of the kind that has yet appeared. Its biographical information is very complete, and in design and arrangement it is both unique and convenient. The song book has reached a second edition. In the way of instrumental music a waltz and four marches, bearing the Fraternity's name, have been published.

The Fraternity journal is called the *Scroll*, and was first issued in January, 1875. During 1875 and 1876 it was a quarterly. During 1876 and 1878 it was suspended. Since 1878 it has been a monthly. One of the prominent features is the large number of Chapter letters which each issue contains.

The badge consists of a shield with an eye in the upper part of the field, and a scroll bearing the letters "ΦΔΘ" in the lower part. From the nombril point, attached by a chain, is a sword. The sword was not a part of the badge until 1865. The colors are white and blue.

The following are some of the more prominent members, all of whom received regular initiation and not honorary election: Hon. J. W. Foster, ex-U. S. Minister to Mexico and Russia, and now Minister to Spain; U. S. Senator Harrison, of Indiana; U. S. District Judge W. A. Woods; Hon. B. K. Elliott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

of Indiana; Hon. Norman Buck, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Congressman Ward, of Ohio; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Hamilton, of Indiana; Stevenson and Sherwin, of Illinois; Phillips, of Missouri; and Anderson, of Kansas; L. W. Ross, Chancellor of Law Department of State University of Iowa; Hon. E. H. Conger, of Iowa; President Stott and Professors Hall, Moncrief and Owen, of Franklin College; Professors Yonce, of Roanoke; Cody, of Southwestern University; De Soto, of Centre; Vilas and Davies, of University of Missouri; McFarland, of Iowa Wesleyan; Wynn, of Iowa Agricultural College; Gailliard, of North Georgia Agricultural College; Brown, of Butler University; Thompson, of Wabash; and Monroe, of Chicago Theological Seminary; W. O. Bates, of the Cincinnati *News-Journal*, and Eugene Field, Chief Editor of *Denver Tribune*.

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## PHI GAMMA DELTA.

THIS Fraternity was founded at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., May, 1848, by John T. McCarty, '48; James Elliott, '48; Daniel Webster Crofts, '48; Samuel B. Wilson, '48; Ellis B. Gregg, '48; and Naamen Fletcher, '49. From 1842 the Beta Theta Pi had been the only Fraternity at Canonsburg, and as it wisely restricted the membership of the Chapter in point of numbers, there was





ample room for another organization. As many of the students at Jefferson were from the Southern States, the first efforts to extend the Fraternity were naturally in that direction. The Chapter roll is as follows :

- 1848. *A*, } Washington and Jefferson College.
- 1848. *B*, }
- 1851. *A*, Union University, Tenn. (1873).
- 1851. *E*, University of North Carolina (1861).
- 1855. *H*, Marietta College.
- 1855. *Θ*, University of Alabama (1878).
- 1856. *I*, Centre College (1856).
- 1856. *K*, Baylor University.
- 1856. *A*, Indiana Asbury University.
- 1856. *M*, Howard College (1861).
- 1856. *N*, Bethel College.
- 1858. *Ξ*, Pennsylvania College.
- 1859. *O*, University of Virginia.
- 1860. *Π*, Allegheny College.
- 1860. *P*, Kentucky University (1862).
- 1863. *Σ*, Western University of Pa. (1870).
- 1864. *T*, Hanover College.
- 1865. *Ψ*, College of the City of New York.
- 1866. *X*, Monmouth College (1871).
- 1866. *Ψ*, Wabash College.
- 1866. *Ω*, Columbia College.
- 1866. *ΔΔ\**, Illinois Wesleyan University.

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\* After the alphabet was exhausted, it was repeated with the addition of the word "deuteron." In this list, instead of repeating the word each time, the letter "delta" is employed, as it is generally so used by the society.

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- 1866. *ΒΔ*, Roanoke College.
- 1867. *ΓΔ*, Knox College (1878).
- 1867. *ΕΔ*, Muhlenberg College.
- 1868. *ΖΔ*, Washington and Lee University (1878).
- 1868. *ΗΔ*, University of Mississippi (1879).
- 1869. *ΘΔ*, Ohio Wesleyan University.
- 1869. *ΙΔ*, Cumberland University (1878).
- 1870. *ΔΔ*, Hampden-Sidney College.
- 1871. *ΚΔ*, University of Georgia (1875).
- 1871. *Ζ*, Indiana University.
- 1872. *ΑΔ*, Thiel College (1873).
- 1873. *ΜΔ*, University of Iowa (1873).
- 1875. *ΝΔ*, Sheffield Scientific School (1880).
- 1876. *ΞΔ*, Western Reserve University (1880).
- 1878. *ΟΔ*, Ohio State University.
- 1879. *Φ*, University of Maryland.
- 1880. *Χ*, Racine College.
- 1881. *Β*, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1882. *Γ*, University of California.
- 1882. *Δ*, University at Lewisburg.
- 1882. *ΠΔ*, University of Kansas.
- 1882. *ΡΔ*, Wooster University.
- 1883. *ΣΔ*, Lafayette College.

Active Chapters, 27; inactive, 17; membership:  
*A* and *B*, 299; *Δ*, 85; *E*, 35; *H*, 27; *Θ*, 34; *K*, 45;  
*Λ*, 240; *M*, 26; *N*, 96; *Ξ*, 125; *O*, 112; *Π*, 187; *P*,  
 11; *Σ*, 25; *T*, 88; *Υ*, 146; *X*, 11; *Ψ*, 130; *Ω*, 74;  
*ΑΔ*, 145; *ΒΔ*, 121; *ΓΔ*, 51; *ΕΔ*, 86; *ΖΔ*, 42; *ΗΔ*,  
 51; *ΘΔ*, 112; *ΙΔ*, 72; *ΔΔ*, 75; *ΚΔ*, 31; *Ζ*, 106; *ΑΔ*,  
 18; *ΜΔ*, 14; *ΝΔ*, 51; *ΞΔ*, 15; *ΟΔ*, 40; *Φ*, 40; *X*,

20; B, 30; Γ, 28; Δ, 16; ΠΔ, 17; PΔ, 15; ΣΔ, 12.  
Total, 3,009.

The Alpha maintained a high standing and enjoyed a prosperous existence until the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges. It gradually declined and became extinct in 1879. It was revived in 1880 by the absorption of the Fraternity of Phi Delta Kappa. The Beta, established the same year as the Alpha, at Washington College, became consolidated with that Chapter when the Colleges were united. The first Gamma Chapter, located at the University of Nashville, lived but a year, and nearly the entire membership is now deceased. The Delta was killed by the war, but being revived in 1870, continued to flourish until 1873, when the university was abandoned and the faculty removed to Jackson, Tenn.

Epsilon was killed by the war. It was during its brief career one of the finest Chapters in the South, and only the enforcement of the anti-fraternity laws prevents its revival. Eta Chapter was originally established at the University of Mississippi in 1853, but all record of the Chapter has been lost or it was never properly reported. A Chapter established at Chapel Hill, Texas, previous to the Rebellion, has likewise been lost in the same way. Theta was a fine Chapter. After the passage of anti-fraternity laws in 1859, it ran *sub rosa* until 1863, when it was killed by the war. In 1875 it was revived, but was again killed by anti-fraternity laws at the time indicated. Iota was established



by the founder of the Theta, and it lived only one year. This letter was given in 1880 to a Chapter established at Williamstown, Mass. This Chapter, though strong in numbers and of high rank as to scholarship, became disaffected and finally deserted to another Fraternity ( $Z\Psi$ ). Lambda, the next Chapter, was established at Greencastle, Ind., and marked a new era in the extension of the Fraternity, it being no longer confined to the South. This Chapter has always been one of the strongest in the Fraternity, and has occupied a good position among the Fraternities at Asbury. Mu was killed by the war, and anti-fraternity laws have prevented its revival. Xi and Pi have held leading positions at their respective Colleges and in the Fraternity. Rho was killed by the war and Sigma by general indifference. Upsilon and Omega were for a long while the only Eastern Chapters. The latter has never been strong and has once or twice been entirely inactive. It is now prospering and anticipates a more fortunate future. Phi Chapter was at first established at Baker University, Kansas. It was moved with the members who composed it to Northwestern University, and the Charter was withdrawn for disloyalty in 1872. The name has since been given to the Chapter in Baltimore. The first Chi Chapter and Kappa and Lambda deuteron Chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The remaining dead Chapters became inactive from the small number of students attending the colleges where they were

situated. Theta deuteron has always been a good Chapter and has had control of the Fraternity journal since the establishment of that periodical.

From the foundation of the Fraternity until 1868 the Alpha was the Grand Chapter and was the centre of government during the recess of the conventions. The Alpha becoming weak through the gradual decadence of the College and the existence of a strong sentiment against secret societies, the executive head was transferred to New York. The Grand Chapter is now composed of graduates from the Chapters at the City College and from Columbia together with some resident members from other Chapters. For convenience of administration the Fraternity was divided into districts in 1880. It is probable that a change will be made in the administrative system before long.

The publications of the Fraternity have been few. Catalogues have been issued at intervals of about seven years. The last edition was put forth in 1878 and is quite full in detail. The journal of the Fraternity, first issued in 1879, is called the *Phi Gamma Delta*. It is a monthly magazine of twenty pages, and has been conducted by the Chapter at Delaware, Ohio.

The songs of the Fraternity have never been collected and published in book form, though several pieces of music bear the Fraternity's name. The constitution is not printed.

The badge of the Fraternity is a lozenge of about an inch in length, displaying the letters

"ΦΓΔ," above which is a single star in white enamel, and below the letters "αωμν." The color is royal purple.

Among the distinguished alumni of the Fraternity we would mention : Wm. C. Goodlove, ex-Minister to Belgium ; Senator Vance, of North Carolina ; Hon. John F. Follett, of Ohio ; Rt. Rev. Wm. E. McLaren, Bishop of Illinois ; Dr. John H. Shedd and Dr. James Woodrow, of the Presbyterian Church ; Dr. Moffatt, President of Washington and Jefferson College ; Leslie Waggener, of Bethel College ; Julius D. Dreher, of Roanoke College ; Prof. John C. Ridpath, of Indiana, and Henry W. Roth, of Thiel College ; Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing and John P. Blair, of Pennsylvania ; Jacob L. Boreman, of Utah. Among Congressmen : Albert G. Jenkins, of West Virginia ; John H. Hopkins and Wm. W. McClelland, of Pennsylvania ; Eugene M. Wilson, of Minnesota ; H. Yancey Riddle, of Tennessee ; Morton C. Hunter, of Indiana, and Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado.

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## PHI KAPPA PSI.

THE Fraternity of Phi Kappa Psi was founded at Jefferson College, Pa., early in February, 1852, by William H. Letterman, now deceased, and Chas. P. T. Moore. The latter entered the senior class at Union College in 1853, with a view to founding a Chapter there. Finding it impossible,





he afterwards entered the law school at the University of Virginia, and there established the first branch of the Fraternity, the Virginia Alpha. To his efforts and those of T. C. Chamberlain, deceased, the Fraternity owes its wide extension. Moore, until recently, was Judge of the Supreme Court of West Virginia. The Chapter roll is as follows :

- 1852. *Pa. A*, Jefferson College.
- 1853. *Va. A*, University of Virginia.
- 1855. *Va. B*, Washington and Lee University.
- 1855. *Pa. Γ*, University at Lewisburg.
- 1855. *Pa. Δ*, Washington College, Pa. (1865).
- 1855. *Pa. E*, Pennsylvania College.
- 1856. *Va. Γ*, Hampden-Sidney College.
- 1857. *S. C. A*, South Carolina College (1872).
- 1857. *Miss. A*, University of Mississippi.
- 1859. *Tenn. A*, La Grange College (1860).
- 1859. *Va. Δ*, Bethany College.
- 1859. *Pa. Z*, Dickinson College.
- 1860. *Pa. H*, Franklin and Marshall College.
- 1860. *Tenn. B*, Cumberland University (1879).
- 1860. *Miss. B*, Mississippi College (1861).
- 1861. *Ohio A*, Ohio Wesleyan University.
- 1864. *Ill. A*, Northwestern University.
- 1865. *Ind A*, Indiana Asbury University.
- 1865. *Ky. A*, Kentucky University (1866).
- 1865. *Ill. B*, University of Chicago.
- 1866. *Ohio B*, Wittenberg College.
- 1867. *Iowa A*, University of Iowa (1878).
- 1868. *D. C. A*, Columbian College.

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- 1868. *Iowa Γ*, Cornell College (1872).
- 1869. *N. Y. A*, Cornell University (1877).
- 1869. *Pa. Θ*, Lafayette College.
- 1869. *Ind. B*, Indiana University.
- 1869. *Mo. A*, University of Missouri (1877).
- 1870. *Va. E*, Randolph-Macon College.
- 1870. *Tenn. Γ*, University of Nashville (1875).
- 1870. *Ind. Γ*, Wabash College.
- 1871. *Ohio Γ*, Wooster University.
- 1872. *Ill. Γ*, Monmouth College.
- 1872. *N. Y. Γ*, Columbia College (1877).
- 1875. *Wis. A*, University of Wisconsin.
- 1876. *Kan. A*, University of Kansas.
- 1876. *Mich. A*, University of Michigan.
- 1876. *Wis. B*, Racine College (1878).
- 1877. *Pa. I*, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1880. *Ohio Δ*, Ohio State University.
- 1880. *Md. A*, Johns Hopkins University.
- 1881. *Cal. A*, University of the Pacific.
- 1881. *N. Y. Δ*, Hobart College.
- 1881. *Wis. Γ*, Beloit College.
- 1882. *Iowa Δ*, Simpson Centenary College.
- 1883. *Ga. A*, University of Georgia.

Active Chapters, 34; inactive, 13; membership:  
*Pa. A*, 230; *Va. A*, 234; *Va. B*, 115; *Pa. B*, 247;  
*Pa. Γ*, 155; *Pa. Δ*, 78; *Pa. E*, 159; *Va. Γ*, 117;  
*S. C. A*, 88; *Miss. A*, 50; *Tenn. A*, 28; *Va. Δ*,  
 162; *Pa. Z*, 195; *Pa. H*, 109; *Tenn. B*, 75; *Miss.*  
*B*, 15; *Ohio A*, 205; *Ill. A*, 85; *Ind. A*, 173; *Ky.*  
*A*, 13; *Ill. B*, 82; *Ohio B*, 127; *Iowa A*, 40; *D. C.*  
*A*, 81; *Iowa Γ*, 47; *N. Y. A*, 34; *Pa. Θ*, 109; *Ind.*

*B*, 151; *Mo. A*, 72; *Va. E*, 37; *Tenn. Γ*, 18; *Ind. Γ*, 73; *Ohio Γ*, 95; *Ill. Γ*, 57; *N. Y. Γ*, 28; *Wis. A*, 78; *Kan. A*, 56; *Mich. A*, 49; *Wis. B*, 18; *Pa. I*, 79; *Ohio Δ*, 50; *Md. A*; 31; *Cal. A*, 26; *N. Y. Δ*, 10; *Wis. Γ*, 12; *Iowa Δ*, 22; *Ga. A*, 5. Total (omitting 196 repeated names), 3,819.

The Alpha was suspended from 1869 to 1878. It has had a very prosperous career. In 1865 it became united with the Pa. Delta at Washington College when the two institutions were placed under one management. Virginia Beta, which has been somewhat dormant of late, is now in excellent condition. Pa. Gamma was suspended from 1874 to 1879 by the enforcement of anti-fraternity laws. At the outbreak of the civil war all the Southern Chapters became extinct. At its close the Virginia Chapters were revived and have good reputations. S. C. Alpha was likewise revived in 1865 and continued until 1872, when it became defunct, owing to the fact that the control of the college passed into the hands of the negroes. Miss. Beta and Tenn. Alpha were never revived. Tenn. Beta was revived, but died for lack of proper material. Miss. Alpha was re-organized in 1881. Ky. Alpha, Wis. Beta and Iowa Gamma were victims to anti-fraternity laws. Ill. Alpha and Beta were suspended for several years, but are prosperous at present. Iowa Alpha and New York Beta were chartered but never established. The latter was to have been placed at the University of Syracuse. N. Y. Alpha was first



dissevered by internal dissensions and then the majority of its members united in forming a Chapter of  $\Psi\Upsilon$ , mainly through the efforts of the president of the university. Tenn. Gamma died with the college. N. Y. Gamma and Mo. Alpha died from internal dissensions. The living Chapters are generally in a prosperous condition, perhaps with one or two exceptions. Penn. Epsilon has recently built a very pretty granite Chapter house in Queen Anne style.

Graduate associations exist at Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Columbus, Kansas City and Chicago. These do not possess the power of initiation, but are entitled to representation in the Council.

In 1853 propositions were made by Delta Phi to absorb Phi Kappa Psi, but without result. The government is carried on by means of a Grand Arch Council, composed of three delegates from each Chapter, one of whom must be a graduate. The Council meets biennially, though for many years the meetings were held once in every three years. Annual reunions have, for a few years past, been held each summer at Chautauqua, N. Y. They have been very successful, and, so far as the social features are concerned, they obviate the necessity for more frequent conventions. The Pittsburg Council of 1865 formulated the policy under which the Fraternity has been so prosperous. A Grand Chapter is appointed to act as executive during the recess of the G. A. C. D. C.

Alpha (Columbian University) is now the executive head, but Pa. Epsilon will take this position in 1884.

The publications of the Fraternity are a catalogue, which has passed through several editions, the last one being issued in 1882; a song book, now in course of preparation; a Phi Kappa Psi Grand March and numerous other musical contributions, and a monthly journal called the *Shield*. This latter was preceded by a *Monthly*, issued from 1875 to 1876, and a *Quarterly* continued through 1877. No publication was then issued for two years, when, in 1879, a few graduates, residing in and near Philadelphia, started the *Shield*. It has been but partially successful financially, though fully so in other respects. The history of Phi Kappa Psi has been preparing for the last two years and has about reached completion. The work has been executed by several members of Ohio Gamma. A number of the Chapters have prepared little journals for the use of their alumni and for the preservation of incidents of Chapter life. The Alpha has the *Mystic Friend*, nearly as old as the Fraternity itself, and other Chapters have issued journals. The *Echo*, of the Pa. Epsilon, issued bi-monthly, is an example.

The original badge was a monogram of the letters "ΦΨ." This was discarded in 1854 and the present one adopted. The latter is a shield of gold, displaying at the top an eye, on each side

of which is a star ; about the middle are the letters "  $\Phi K \Psi$ ," and beneath is an antique lamp. The Fraternity colors are lavender and pink.

Among the prominent alumni of Phi Kappa Psi are : Hon. D. P. Penn, ex-Lieut.-Gov. of Louisiana ; Rev. Dr. W. E. Boggs, of Atlanta : Hon. C. P. T. Moore, of West Virginia ; Hon. A. S. McClure, of Ohio ; Hon. James A. Walker, of Va. ; Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover, of Pa. ; Hon. J. S. Jones, of Ohio ; Hon. C. S. Wolfe, of Pa. ; Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, of Pa. ; Hon. William Payne Perry, of S. C. ; Wm. Duke Howze, of Miss. ; Hon. Seth Yocum, of Pa. ; Gen. H. H. Brigham, of Philadelphia ; Lieut. T. H. Bliss and Prof. C. B. Sears, of West Point ; Rev. T. W. Dosh, ex-President of Roanoke College ; Rev. D. L. Tressler, ex-President of Carthage College ; Rev. Dr. Parks, President of Simpson Centenary College ; Prof. J. W. White, of Harvard, and A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts ; Judges W. H. Yerkes and M. C. Herman, of Pa. ; James W. Phillips, of the Missouri Supreme Court, and J. B. Foraker, of Ohio ; Rev. Robert Lowry, musical composer ; Hon. Geo. P. Wilson, of Minn. ; Wm. S. Shallenberger, M.C. ; Brig.-Gen. John P. Jones, U.S.V., and Rev. F. F. Hoyt, editor of *Western Christian Advocate*.





ΣΥΛΛΕΓΑ

## PHI KAPPA SIGMA.

THIS Fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania on the 16th day of August, 1850, by S. B. W. Mitchell, J. B. Hodge, A. V. Du Pont, Chas. Hare Hutchinson, J. T. Stone, Duane Williams and A. A. Ripka. The Delta Phi was at that time the only Fraternity represented at the University, and probable opposition to this Chapter was a large factor in the origin of the new order. It soon spread West and South, and has had the following Chapters :

- 1850. *A*, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1853. *B*, Princeton College (1876).
- 1853. *F*, Lafayette College (1882).
- 1854. *A*, Washington and Jefferson College.
- 1854. *E*, Dickinson College (1878).
- 1855. *Z*, Franklin and Marshall College.
- 1855. *H*, University of Virginia.
- 1855. *Θ*, Louisiana Centenary College (1861).
- 1855. *I*, Columbia College (1868).
- 1856. *K*, Emory and Henry College (1861).
- 1856. *A*, University of North Carolina.
- 1858. *M*, University of Louisiana (1861).
- 1859. *N*, Cumberland University (1861).
- 1859. *Ξ*, University of Mississippi (1861).
- 1860. *O*, Centre College (1862).
- 1865. *Π*, Harvard College (1865).
- 1865. *P*, Austin College (1865).
- 1870. *Σ*, Lehigh University.
- 1872. *T*, Randolph-Macon College.

1872.  $\Gamma$ , Northwestern University.

1873.  $\Phi$ , Richmond College (1877).

1873.  $X$ , Racine College (1875).

1876.  $\Psi$ , Long Island Medical College.

Active Chapters, 9; inactive, 14; membership:  $A$ , 201;  $B$ , 114;  $F$ , 161;  $\Delta$ , 141;  $E$ , 122;  $Z$ , 93;  $H$ , 122;  $\Theta$ , 43;  $I$ , 56;  $K$ , 47;  $\Lambda$ , 92;  $M$ , 41;  $N$ , 40;  $\Xi$ , 19;  $O$ , 19;  $\Pi$ , 13;  $P$ , 6;  $\Sigma$ , 50;  $T$ , 46;  $\Upsilon$ , 72;  $\Phi$ , 11;  $X$ , 19;  $\Psi$ , 8. Total, 1,536.

Delta, Psi and Sigma Chapters have but a nominal existence, and Lambda is *sub rosa*. The Fraternity has been peculiarly unfortunate. The civil war closed abruptly all the Southern Chapters then existing, viz., Eta, Theta, Kappa, Lambda, Mu, Nu, Xi and Omicron. The Eta alone was revived. The Beta had hardly been organized when anti-fraternity laws were passed by the faculty. The Chapter continued in active existence in secret, however, for many years, when at the time indicated it ceased to initiate new members. The Iota, in its early days a flourishing Chapter, was rendered inactive by the indirect effect of the war upon Columbia's prosperity. The Pi, composed mainly of graduate members from other colleges attending the Harvard Law School and without discipline, soon became inoperative. The Rho Chapter had just begun what promised to be a successful career under several of the professors, when the college was visited by the yellow fever, which carried off most of the members of the new Chapter. The Sigma voluntarily surren-

dered its charter in 1877, upon finding the quality of students falling off, but the new life given to Lehigh by the bequests of large sums of money, and the many improvements in consequence thereof, has induced the Fraternity to return the charter this year—1883—upon application of an active member at Lehigh. The Chi was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Phi was for five years one of the best Chapters in Richmond. From a variety of causes it became reduced to two men in 1877, and these having joined another Fraternity (*BΘII*), the Chapter expired.

Phi Kappa Sigma has met with reverses which were sufficient to kill almost any organization. Losing ten out of sixteen Chapters at once in 1861, it was enough to bring despondency to the whole order. Obstacles have been surmounted, however, and the Fraternity bids fair to have as bright a future as any of its numerous rivals.

The government consists of a Grand Chapter and an Executive Board. The former meets annually, and a grand convocation takes place once in three years. The conventions usually assemble in Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore.

There are no honorary members, and undergraduate students only are eligible to membership.

Among the representative members of the Fraternity may be mentioned: Rt. Rev. Bishops Tuttle, of Idaho, and Galleher, of Texas; Samuel D. McEnery, Governor of Louisiana; Gen. Hora-



tio C. King, Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; Hon. George Glover Crocker, Speaker of the Massachusetts Senate; Hon. Geo. H. Bates, Speaker of the Delaware House of Representatives; Hon. Chauncey F. Black, Lieut.-Gov. of Pennsylvania; Judge Wm. T. Beatty, of Nevada; Judge Thomas Mitchell, of Colorado; Hon. Chas. Haight, M.C., of N. J.; Hon. E. John Ellis, M.C., and Hon. A. J. Lewis, M.C., of Louisiana; Woolsey Johnson, M.D., of N. Y.; Hon. Jos. K. McCammons; Gen. Duncan S. Walker; Wharton Barker, Samuel Dickson, Esq., of Philadelphia; Richard F. Bierne, Esq., editor of the *Richmond State*; Wm. Uhler Hensel, of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*; Presidents R. W. Jones, of the Mississippi State University, and Thomas N. Conrad, of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The catalogue of the Fraternity has been frequently issued. The last edition, issued in 1882, is a handsome volume of 200 pages, embellished with the cuts of the different Chapters and containing many biographical notes concerning the members. In addition to the catalogue, annual statements of the Fraternity's membership have been published, and other documents of a more private nature have been issued. Several pieces of music bear the Fraternity's name.

The badge is a gold maltese cross, surrounded with black enamel, with a scull and cross bones in the centre. In the upper arm of the cross is a

six-pointed star, and in the other arms are the letters " $\Phi K \Sigma$ ." The Fraternity colors are black and gold.

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## PI KAPPA ALPHA.

THIS society was founded at the University of Virginia, in 1868, by Fred. S. Taylor, L. W. T. Bradford, Robertson Howard, Julian E. Wood and James B. Sclater. The Chapters are:

1868. *A*, University of Virginia.

1869. *B*, Davidson College (1869).

1871. *I*, William and Mary College (1878).

1871. *A*, Southern University, Ala. (1873).

1872. *E*, Virginia Agricultural College (1880).

1874. *Z*, East Tennessee University (1875).

1878. *H*, University of Louisiana (1881).

1878. *O*, Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Active Chapters, 2; inactive, 6; membership, 307. The Beta was killed by anti-fraternity laws; the Delta and Zeta by the failure of students to return at the beginning of a collegiate year; the Gamma and Epsilon by the decline of the colleges.

The badge is a shield surmounted by a diamond. The four corners of the shield display the letters " $\phi\phi\chi\alpha$ ," while on the diamond are the letters "*IIKA*" in gold.

## PSI UPSILON.

THE Psi Upsilon Fraternity was founded in November, 1833, at Union College, by Samuel Goodale, '36; Sterling G. Hadley, '36; Edward Martindale, '36; George W. Tuttle, '36; Robert Barnard, '37; Charles W. Harvey, '37, and Merwin H. Stewart, '37. The society grew out of an association formed for election purposes and almost accidentally. The badge was first exhibited in 1834. The letters " $\Psi\Upsilon$ " were chosen, and a suitable motto was subsequently framed for them. The young society had many obstacles to overcome and many rivals to encounter, but it grew slowly and has prospered wonderfully. It has been very conservative in granting charters and has confined itself exclusively to the Northern and Eastern States. It is one of the first in standing among the college Fraternities, and many of its members have attained eminence in after life.

In 1837 a "Delta" Chapter was established in New York, and since that time the following roll has been built up:

- 1833.  $\Theta$ , Union College.
- 1837.  $\Delta$ , New York University.
- 1839.  $B$ , Yale College.
- 1840.  $\Sigma$ , Brown University.
- 1841.  $\Gamma$ , Amherst College.
- 1842.  $Z$ , Dartmouth College.
- 1842.  $A$ , Columbia College.
- 1842.  $K$ , Bowdoin College.



L. 1874



1843.  $\Psi$ , Hamilton College.  
1843.  $\Xi$ , Wesleyan University.  
1850.  $A$ , Harvard College (1872).  
1858.  $\Upsilon$ , University of Rochester.  
1860.  $I$ , Kenyon College.  
1865.  $\Phi$ , University of Michigan.  
1869.  $\Omega$ , University of Chicago.  
1875.  $\Pi$ , Syracuse University.  
1876.  $X$ , Cornell University.  
1879.  $BB$ , Trinity College.

Active Chapters, 17 ; inactive, 1 ; membership :  $\Theta$ , 367 ;  $\Delta$ , 300 ;  $B$ , 1,809 ;  $E$ , 253 ;  $\Gamma$ , 499 ;  $Z$ , 539 ;  $\Lambda$ , 369 ;  $K$ , 393 ;  $\Psi$ , 217 ;  $\Xi$ , 442 ;  $A$ , 181 ;  $\Upsilon$ , 181 ;  $I$ , 93 ;  $\Phi$ , 187 ;  $\Omega$ , 86 ;  $\Pi$ , 70 ;  $X$ , 108 ;  $BB$ , 163. Total, 5,757.

The Theta Chapter became extinct in 1864, but was revived two years later through the efforts of its alumni. It is now in very good condition. The Delta has suffered considerably by the decline in the fortunes of the college, but is now in very fair condition. The Beta was founded at Yale as a "Junior" society and has never admitted members from the other classes. As at first there was no rivalry between  $\Psi\Upsilon$  and  $\Lambda\Delta\Phi$ , some of the first members belonged to both Chapters,—a state of thing which did not last, however. In 1872 this Chapter built a hall at a cost of some \$15,000. The Sigma has always drawn largely from the students residing in Providence, and is a large and flourishing Chapter. The Gamma was at first established as a local literary society and met with

much opposition from the faculty. Its records were destroyed by fire in July, 1879.

The Lambda was established at Columbia when it was the only society in college, and it has had a long and successful career. The Psi was formerly a local non-secret society at Hamilton called the *IT* Society. The Xi was formed from a Chapter of  $\Sigma\Theta$ , a sophomore society now defunct. It built a commodious Chapter house in 1878. The Alpha died with the rest of the Fraternities at Harvard in 1857. It was revived in 1870, but became inactive in 1872. Upsilon was originally established at Madison University, but was removed to Rochester when the latter university was opened. Iota at Kenyon is the smallest Chapter and is not in good condition. The Phi was formed by members of the Lambda Chapter of *BΘΠ*, when they had failed to bring about a union of the two Fraternities. The Omega was likewise established by deserters from several Western Fraternities. It is not in good condition. The Pi was a local organization known as *PK*, which had existed many years at Genesee College before its transformation into Syracuse University. The Chi, though chartered in 1876, had in reality existed from 1872, its members having been initiated at other colleges. Its charter members were many of them deserters from  $\Phi K \Psi$ . The Beta Beta was formerly a local Fraternity of that name.

Alumni associations exist at Detroit (1877), Washington (1878), Philadelphia (1878), Chicago

(1878), Portland (1878), Ithaca (1878), Cincinnati (1879), and San Francisco (1879). These associations are somewhat informal and they have none of the privileges of the active Chapters.

The government of the Fraternity was for many years solely in the hands of the annual conventions. For the past ten years, however, the affairs of the society have been managed by an Executive Council, mainly resident in New York City. The convention alone has power to grant charters.

The publications of the Fraternity have been quite numerous. Nine editions of the catalogue have been issued, the last edition (1879) serving as a model for those compiled since by other Fraternities. Seven editions of the Song Book have likewise been printed. The convention records, addresses, poems, music, and many miscellaneous and fugitive pieces make up quite a mass of literature. A history is in preparation.

The Fraternity has no official organ. The Cornell Chapter issued a small monthly journal called the *Diamond*, in 1878, but it was not a success and died after a year's existence. This was revived in 1881 by the Union Chapter, but it is not well supported.

The badge is a diamond-shaped pin about an inch in length, displaying upon a background of black enamel the emblem of two clasped hands with "Ψ" above and "Υ" below. The colors are garnet and gold.

The following are among Psi U's eminent mem-



bers and includes only those who were initiated while undergraduates :

Clarkson N. Potter, of New York ; Alex. H. Rice, ex-Governor of Massachusetts ; Bishops Littlejohn, of Long Island ; Beckwith, of Georgia ; Niles, of New Hampshire ; Paddock, of Massachusetts, and Scarborough, of Southern New Jersey ; Dr. Henry M. Scudder, of Brooklyn ; Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of the *Congregationalist* ; Edmund C. Stedman, the poet ; Andrew D. White, President of Cornell, and J. H. Seelye, of Amherst ; Rev. Morgan Dix, of New York ; Profs. A. A. Agassiz, of Harvard ; O. C. March, of Yale ; Albert Harkness, of Brown, and W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard ; James De Mille, Chas. Dudley Warner and Eugene Schuyler, among authors ; Joseph R. Hawley, ex-Governor of Connecticut, and President Arthur.

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### Q. T. V.

THIS Fraternity was founded in 1869 at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture by Ed. R. Fisk, R. W. Livermore, Wm. R. Peabody, Henry Wells, L. L. Holmes, and others. It is confined to the Agricultural Colleges. Three Chapters have been established, as follows :

1869. *Amherst*, Massachusetts State College.

1874. *Orono*, Maine State College.

1881. *Granite*, New Hampshire State College.

All the Chapters are in good condition. The last named is a department of Dartmouth College. The government of the Fraternity is in the hands of a board of officers controlled by the actions of the conventions. The Chapters generally do the work of a literary society. The total membership is about 250.

The badge of the society is a diamond-shaped pin upon which is engraved a monogram of the letters "Q.T.V." The color of the society is white, but each Chapter has likewise a distinctive color,—the Amherst, brown; the Orono, lavender; the Granite, grey. Among the members are several gentlemen prominently connected with the various State colleges as professors or trustees.

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## RAINBOW FRATERNITY.

(W. W. W.).

THIS Fraternity was founded at the University of Mississippi in 1848 by John B. Herring. Several Chapters were established before the war, and Chapters are known to have been organized at La Grange College, Furman University, Neopogen College, Erskine College and Wofford College, but as the records were lost during the Rebellion nothing is now known of these Chapters, except that they are now defunct. The Chapters at present are :

1848. University of Mississippi.

1882. Vanderbilt University.

The former Chapter has had a membership of 476, and the latter of 27. Total, 503. The Mississippi Chapter has a fine record for scholarship.

The society is sometimes called the "W. W. W."

The badge is an arc of colored enamels, surmounting a "W." In the semi-circle enclosed by the arc are English letters used to designate the Chapters.

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## SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON.

THIS Fraternity was founded at the University of Alabama in 1856, by Noble L. De-Votie, assisted by four classmates. It was founded with the idea of extending it to other colleges and rapidly placed its first ten Chapters in the more promising Southern colleges. In 1850 the University of Alabama passed anti-fraternity laws and these killed the mother Chapter, while the outbreak of the Rebellion, two years later, swept its members into the Confederate armies. After the war it was quickly re-organized, but the passage of laws against the Fraternities in many Southern colleges and the decline of others through the loss of their wealth and endowments crippled it so seriously that the Fraternity was several times threatened with extinction. Mainly through the efforts of

the Chi, Beta and Psi Chapters, the Fraternity is once more upon its feet and rapidly extending its ranks, both in the South and North.

The standard of the Fraternity has always been elevated and its members rank high socially and intellectually in the "New South."

The roll of Chapters is as follows :

- 1856. *M*, University of Alabama (1860).
- 1857. *N*, University of Nashville (1879).
- 1857. *X*, Kentucky Military Institute.
- 1857. *Ξ*, University of North Carolina (1862).
- 1858. *I*, Bethel College (1861).
- 1858. *K*, William and Mary College (1861).
- 1858. *O*, University of Virginia (1880).
- 1858. *Π*, Georgia Military Institute (1863).
- 1858. *P*, Columbian University (1861).
- 1859. *Θ*, Baylor University (1861).
- 1859. *A*, Cumberland University (1879).
- 1860. *H*, Oglethorpe University (1861).
- 1865. *Γ*, University of Mississippi.
- 1866. *B*, University of Georgia.
- 1867. *E*, East Louisiana State Seminary (1879).
- 1867. *Σ*, Washington and Lee University.
- 1867. *H*, Southwestern Baptist University.
- 1868. *Φ*, Furman University.
- 1869. *Ω*, Union University, Tenn. (1871).
- 1870. *Ψ*, Mercer University.
- 1870. *Bβ*, Howard College (1875).
- 1871. *Z*, Mississippi College (1875).
- 1873. *Θ*, Virginia Military Institute (1876).
- 1877. *Pρ*, Carolina Military Institute (1871).

1877. *A*, Forest Academy, Ky. (1878).  
 1878. *I*, Southern University, Ala. (1881).  
 1878. *M*, Alabama State College (1880).  
 1879. *K*, University of Tennessee (1880).  
 1879. *Δ*, (Ga.) North Georgia State College.  
 1881. *Υ*, Charleston College.  
 1881. *Ω*, University of the South.  
 1881. *P*, Marvin College.  
 1881. *E*, Emory College.  
 1882. *Δ*, South Carolina University.  
 1882. *K*, Central University, Ky.  
 1882. *Z*, Southwestern Presbyterian University.  
 1883. *Θ*, Pennsylvania College.

Active Chapters, 16; inactive, 21; membership:  
*M*, 21; *N*, 66; *X*, 125; *Ξ*, 25; *I*, 17; *K*, 9; *O*, 90;  
*Π*, 29; *P*, 28; *Θ*, 9; *A*, 31; *Ω*, 21; *H*, 12; *Γ*, 43; *B*,  
 200; *E*, 24; *Σ*, 65; *H*, 31; *Φ*, 60; *Ψ*, 75; *Bβ*, 20; *Z*,  
 9; *Θ*, 5; *Pρ*, 13; *A*, 6; *I*, 17; *M*, 22; *K*, 9; *Δ*, 45;  
*Υ*, 20; *Ω*, 24; *P*, 20; *E*, 20; *Δ*, 25; *K*, 16; *Z*, 10;  
*Θ*, 6. Total, 1,218.

There are alumni Chapters at Atlanta, Ga. (*A*), Nicholasville, Ky. (*AB*), Albany, Ga. (*B*), Savannah, Ga. (*Ξ*), Augusta, Ga. (*Ω*), and Mobile, Ala. (*T*). These Chapters have all the privileges of the active Chapters, including the right of making initiations.

All the Chapters in existence in 1861 were killed by the war. Nu was revived in 1865 and enjoyed a prosperous career until 1875, when the university was merged into Vanderbilt University and it became inactive. In 1879 it was revived at the

Medical University at Nashville, but the charter was recalled in 1881. Chi was revived after the war and was made the Grand Chapter in 1877. It is a fine Chapter and has done good work for the Fraternity at large. Omicron was revived and grew very strong, but declined and died in 1879. Lambda became inactive from lack of material. Omega was first at the Union University and became defunct at the closing of the college. The name has since been given to a new Chapter at the University of the South. Gamma died in 1879, but was revived in 1883. Alpha, Beta beta, Zeta, Rho rho, Alabama Mu, Iota and Kappa died of anti-Fraternity laws. Phi died in 1879, but was revived the next year. Virginia Theta united with the Sigma. The Mu, having to contend with a hostile faculty, became dismembered and was lifted by another Fraternity ( $\Phi\Lambda\Theta$ ). Georgia Delta is a very good and active Chapter. The remaining Chapters are in good condition, and the Fraternity as a whole is prospering.

The government of the Fraternity is carried on through a Grand Chapter and a board of officers. Changes are expected to be soon made in this system.

The catalogue of the Fraternity was first issued in 1877, and a supplement in 1880. A new edition is in preparation. A journal called the  *$\Sigma\Lambda\Theta$  Record* was commenced in 1880, and has overcome many reverses and been of much benefit to the

Fraternity. It is a quarterly and is newsy and entertaining.

The badge is a diamond, a little less than one inch in diameter, bearing the device of a lion and the Goddess of Liberty, above which are the letters "ΣΛΕ" in gold. Below are the letters "ΦΑ" in a wreath. The color is royal purple.

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## SIGMA CHI.

THE Fraternity of Sigma Chi was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, June 28, 1855. The founders were Thomas C. Bell, James P. Caldwell, Daniel W. Cooper, Benjamin P. Runkle, Frank H. Scobey, Isaac M. Jordan and Wm. L. Lockwood. The first six had been members of the Chapters of D K E, which had been established at Miami only three years before, and had withdrawn from that Fraternity on account of internal dissensions in the Chapter. The young society was at first called the Sigma Phi, but the name was changed to its present one almost immediately. December 24, 1855, a charter was granted to ten students at Ohio Wesleyan University, under the name of the "Gamma" Chapter, the one at Miami being called the "Alpha." The Gamma Chapter was re-named the Alpha by the convention of 1870. This first effort at extension has resulted in the following Chapter roll:

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1855. *A*, Miami University (1856).  
1855. *A*, Ohio Wesleyan University.  
1857. *H*, University of Mississippi.  
1858. *I*, Jefferson College (1871).  
1858. *A*, Indiana State University.  
1859.  $\Xi$ , Indiana Asbury University.  
1859. *O*, Dickinson College.  
1859. *N*, Washington College, Pa. (1865).  
1859.  $\Psi$ , University of Virginia.  
1860. *II*, Erskine College (1866).  
1860.  $\Sigma$ , La Grange College (1861).  
1863.  $\Theta$ , Pennsylvania College.  
1864. *E*, Columbian University (1878).  
1864. *K*, University at Lewisburg.  
1865. *T*, Philadelphia Polytechnic Col. (1876).  
1866. *Z*, Washington and Lee University.  
1866. *P*, Butler University.  
1867.  $\Phi$ , Lafayette College.  
1867. *M*, Denison University.  
1869.  $\Omega$ , Northwestern University.  
1871. *X*, Hanover College.  
1872. *A*, University of Georgia (1874).  
1872. *N*, Cumberland University (1878).  
1872. *II*, Howard College.  
1872. *T*, Roanoke College.  
1872.  $\Sigma\Sigma$ , Hampden-Sidney College.  
1873. *B*, Wooster University.  
1874. *BB*, Mississippi College (1877).  
1874.  $\Gamma\Gamma$ , Randolph-Macon College.  
1874.  $\Delta\Delta$ , Purdue University.  
1874. *EE*, Monmouth College (1878).

1875.  $\Sigma$ , College of New Jersey (1879).  
 1875.  $\Phi\Phi$ , University of Pennsylvania (1878).  
 1876.  $ZZ$ , Centre College.  
 1877.  $\Theta\Theta$ , University of Michigan.  
 1879.  $XX$ , Southern College (1882).  
 1880.  $AB$ , Richmond College (1881).  
 1880.  $\Delta X$ , Wabash College.  
 1881.  $KK$ , Illinois Industrial University.  
 1882.  $Z\Psi$ , University of Cincinnati.  
 1882.  $X\Psi$ , University of Louisiana.  
 1882.  $A\Gamma$ , Ohio State University.  
 1882.  $AZ$ , Beloit College.  
 1882.  $AH$ , University of Iowa.  
 1882.  $A\Theta$ , Mass. Institute of Technology.  
 1883.  $AA$ , Stevens Institute of Technology.  
 1883.  $AE$ , University of Nebraska.  
 1883.  $AI$ , Illinois Wesleyan University.  
 1883.  $AK$ , Hillsdale College.

Active Chapters, 34 ; inactive, 15 ; membership :  
 $A$ , 16 ;  $A$ , 192 ;  $H$ , 190 ;  $I$ , 72 ;  $A$ , 210 ;  $\Xi$ , 198 ;  $O$ ,  
 117 ;  $N$ , 30 ;  $\Psi$ , 185 ;  $\Pi$ , 29 ;  $\Sigma$ , 7 ;  $\Theta$ , 90 ;  $E$ , 64 ;  $K$ ,  
 160 ;  $\Upsilon$ , 95 ;  $Z$ , 111 ;  $P$ , 106 ;  $\Phi$ , 94 ;  $M$ , 57 ;  $\Omega$ , 102 ;  
 $X$ , 67 ;  $\Delta$ , 8 ;  $N$ , 33 ;  $\Pi$ , 40 ;  $T$ , 85 ;  $\Sigma\Sigma$ , 57 ;  $B$ , 77 ;  
 $BB$ , 25 ;  $\Gamma\Gamma$ , 35 ;  $\Delta\Delta$ , 30 ;  $EE$ , 10 ;  $\Sigma$ , 13 ;  $\Phi\Phi$ , 19 ;  
 $ZZ$ , 36 ;  $\Theta\Theta$ , 78 ;  $XX$ , 10 ;  $AB$ , 8 ;  $\Delta X$ , 32 ;  $KK$ , 26 ;  
 $Z\Psi$ , 15 ;  $X\Psi$ , 10 ;  $A\Gamma$ , 13 ;  $AZ$ , 16 ;  $AH$ , 21 ;  $A\Theta$ ,  
 10 ;  $AA$ , 12 ;  $AE$ , 10 ;  $AI$ , 10 ;  $AK$ , 8. Total, 2,951.

Alpha Chapter was killed in the fall of 1858 by internal dissensions, though members remained at Miami until 1861. The reins of authority then fell to the Gamma Chapter at Ohio Wesleyan (now

called Alpha), where they have since remained. Eta was suspended during the war, but was revived in 1867. Iota was removed to Washington, when Jefferson was united with that college, and became extinct in 1871. Lambda and Xi are among the strongest Chapters in the organization, the former leading as to number of men initiated. Epsilon was the name of a Chapter located at the University of Tennessee. During the war its records were lost and its members scattered and nothing further is now known of it. The name was given in 1864 to a Chapter at Columbian University, which died in 1878 for lack of material.

Pi and Sigma were at Erskine and La Grange Colleges. The former was established in 1860 and was last heard of in 1866, when it had a large membership. It is not known exactly when the Sigma was established or when it ceased to exist. Psi was suspended during the war, but was revived at the close of hostilities. It is one of the strongest of the Southern Chapters. Theta is prosperous and issued the official organ of the Fraternity during the publication of the first two volumes of that periodical. Kappa was for many years *sub rosa* on account of anti-fraternity laws. It was formed from a local society called the "Iota." Mu was likewise *sub-rosa* from the same cause for some years. Upsilon was weakened by the graduation of many of its members in the classes of 1871 and 1872. From that time it gradually declined and finally died from want of inter-

est on the part of its members. Omega was suspended in 1872, but was revived the next year by resident alumni, and is now one of the most active and efficient Chapters in the Fraternity.

Nu became defunct from the loss of all its members, who enlisted in the Federal army in a body. The second Nu Chapter was placed at Cumberland University, but was never prosperous. Delta was killed by anti-fraternity laws, and was not revived upon their repeal. The present Pi Chapter has been *sub rosa* since its foundation, and it was several times thought to be dead. Beta has charge of the publication of the song book authorized by the convention of 1882. Beta Beta, Epsilon Epsilon, Sigma and Chi Chi were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The second Sigma Chapter has not been revived, though there are members in the college.

Theta Theta, formerly known as Psi Psi, has confined its membership almost entirely to the law school. Phi Phi was formed by the initiation of men in 1874 and 1875 at Upsilon under a dispensation from the Grand Chapter, and died in 1878. Delta Chi was formerly a local society called the "Athenæum." Delta Delta, at Purdue University, was the means of bringing the question of faculty opposition to the Fraternities to a judicial determination, and its long struggle with the college authorities forms a most interesting chapter in the history of the Fraternities.

The convention of 1872, held at Columbus, O.,

granted a petition from certain students at the University of California, but for some unknown reason the Chapter was never established. The prevalence of yellow fever prevented the formation of a Chapter in Louisiana in 1857.

A unique feature in the history of Sigma Chi, and one which has no parallel in the records of other Fraternities, was the existence, during the war, of a Chapter in a brigade of the Confederate Army. It was called the "Constantine" Chapter and was organized for the purpose of keeping alive the Fraternity in the South during the most intense period of that struggle. It was never officially recognized by the society, and, having no further purpose to serve, it was disbanded in 1865.

The alumni of the Fraternity have formed themselves into Chapters at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Springfield and New York. These Chapters possess many of the privileges of active Chapters, and have the right of representation in the biennial conventions.

Previous to 1882 the government of the society was vested in one Chapter, subordinate only to the decrees of the general convention of Chapters, and supreme during the recess of that assembly. The convention of 1882 elected a Grand Council, composed of the officers of the Fraternity. This is a legislative and judicial board of governors. The executive power was left in the hands of the Al-

pha Chapter. The conventions can review the work of both bodies, however.

The catalogue of the Fraternity was published in a handsomely illustrated edition in 1876. A song book is in preparation. There are several pieces of Fraternity music, and occasional orations and poems delivered at the conventions have been printed. These comprise the publications of the Fraternity, with the exception of its official organ, the *Sigma Chi*. This is a bi-monthly magazine of about forty pages, first issued in April, 1881. For two years it was successfully managed by Theta Chapter, and then it was placed under the control of a single editor. It has been well supported.

The badge of the Sigma Chi is a St. George's cross of gold and white enamel. In the centre is an elliptical plate of black enamel displaying the letters "ΣΧ" in gold. On the upper arm of the cross are two crossed keys; on the right arm a scroll, and on the left an eagle's head. On the lower arm is a pair of clasped hands above seven stars. Two small chains connect the upper arm of the cross with the horizontal bar. The colors are blue and gold.

Among the eminent members are Gov. J. T. Hamilton, of Illinois; Lieut.-Gov. T. A. Hanna, of Indiana; Hon. J. J. Piatt, Consul at Cork, Ireland; J. W. Newman, Secretary of State of Ohio; Wm. R. Myers, who holds a similar position in Indiana, and Henry Myers, in Mississippi. Among

Congressmen are Jordan, of Ohio ; Storm, of Pennsylvania ; Hawes, of Nebraska, and Cobb, of Indiana. Several well known college professors are likewise members of the Fraternity, and there are a number of prominent honorary members.

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## SIGMA NU.

THE Sigma Nu Fraternity was founded January 1, 1869, at the Virginia Military Institute, by R. Semple, J. T. Hopkins, G. Quarles and J. M. Riley. The Chapter roll is as follows :

1869. *A*, Virginia Military Institute.

1870. *B*, University of Virginia.

1871. *Γ*, Asheville, N. C. (1872).

1871. *Δ*, Tarboro, N. C. (1872).

1875. *Θ*, University of Alabama (1882).

1879. *I*, Howard College (1881).

1881. *K*, North Georgia Agricultural College.

1882. *Λ*, Washington and Lee University.

1883. *M*, Central University.

1883. *N*, Bethany College.

Active Chapters, 6 ; inactive, 4 ; membership : *A*, 124 ; *B*, 8 ; *Γ*, 2 ; *Δ*, 7 ; *Θ*, 30 ; *I*, 11 ; *K*, 38 ; *Λ*, 10 ; *M*, 4 ; *N*, 4. Total, 238.

Gamma and Delta died from indifference, and Theta and Iota from anti-fraternity laws. There are or were three *sub rosa* Chapters,—Epsilon with 10 members, Zeta with 12, and Eta with 6.

The members of Sigma Nu at the V. M. I. are



generally called "Whitefeet," in contradistinction to the members of Alpha Tau Omega who are called "Blackfeet." The Chapters were formerly designated by Roman numerals, but these were replaced recently by the Greek system of notation.

The organ of the Fraternity is a sprightly little monthly called the *Sigma Nu Delta*, first issued in 1883.

The badge is of gold, and consists of five bars, meeting in a common centre. In the centre is a circular disc displaying a coiled serpent. In each of the bars are a pair of crossed sabres and the letters " $\Sigma$ NETT." The Fraternity color is sky blue.

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## SIGMA PHI.

THE Sigma Phi was founded at Union College, March 4, 1827, by T. F. Bowie, George N. Porter, Charles N. Rowley, S. W. Beall, R. H. Chapman and Charles T. Cromwell.

This society, together with the Kappa Alpha and Delta Phi, formed the beginning of the Fraternity system which now exists in so many colleges. It was the first Fraternity which established a branch Chapter. This was founded at Hamilton in 1831 by Hon. John Cochrane. The Fraternity has grown very slowly. No charters have been granted since 1858, though many efforts have been made to secure them. This conservatism, while commendable during the period before



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the war, has not served to strengthen the Fraternity since that time. The alumni of the Sigma Phi are noted for their loyalty, and many of them take an active part in the work of the society. The roll is as follows :

1827. *N. Y. A*, Union College.

1831. *N. Y. B*, Hamilton College.

1834. *Mass. A*, Williams College.

1835. *N. Y. Γ*, New York University (1848).

1840. *N. Y. Δ*, Hobart College

1845. *Vt. A*, University of Vermont.

1853. *N. J. A*, College of New Jersey (1855).

1858. *Mich. A*, University of Michigan.

Active Chapters, 6 ; inactive, 2 ; membership : *N. Y. A*, 380 ; *N. Y. B*, 301 ; *Mass. A*, 268 ; *N. Y. Γ*, 77 ; *N. Y. Δ*, 203 ; *Vt. A*, 197 ; *N. J. A*, 45 ; *Mich. A*, 138. Total, 1,609.

The Alpha Chapter has always been in good condition. The annual conventions are held with it each year. The Beta was the first Fraternity Chapter established at Hamilton. The Gamma of New York returned its charter, as it did not believe that a successful Chapter could be maintained in a city college where the men met principally at recitations. The Williams Chapter was formed from a local society called the "*ΦA*." The New Jersey Chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Hobart, Vermont, Williams and Michigan Chapters are prosperous. The last two, as well as the one at Hamilton, own Chapter

houses. The others own halls for meeting purposes.

The government of the society as a whole is vested in an annual convention, which meets at Schenectady, N. Y., as near March 4th as is convenient. These frequent meetings cause nearly all the undergraduate members to become well acquainted with each other. Prior to 1875 annual conventions were likewise held with the Chapters in turn, about the time of the college commencement, but these summer conventions were abandoned on account of the fact that the college commencements came so nearly at the same date as to render the meetings impracticable. Annual reunions are usually held by the Chapters, and the alumni in New York, Detroit and Chicago have annual banquets, but there are no alumni Chapters.

The catalogue of the society was issued as a triennial from 1837 to 1876. Since then it has been published once in four years. Collections of songs and occasional addresses and poems have been printed, but the publications of the society have otherwise been few.

The badge is a monogram of the letters made by placing the " $\Sigma$ " over the " $\Phi$ ." The former is usually jewelled. The color is royal purple.

Sigma Phi has no honorary members, but among those who have become prominent we may mention: Presidents White, of Cornell University; Eaton, of Madison; Andrews, of Marietta; Buck-





S. M. S. S.

ham, of Vermont, and Bailey, of Blackburn University; Governors Hoffman, of New York; Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Walker, of Virginia, and Beall, of Wisconsin; Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury; John J. Knox; Senator Ingalls, of Kansas; John Norton Pomeroy, of California; John Cochrane, John Bigelow, George F. Comstock, Oakey Hall and Elihu Root, of New York; Bishop Cheney, of Chicago; Professors Wm. D. Whitney, of Yale; A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester; Oren Root, of Hamilton; Perry, of Harvard; Dimmick, of Williams, and Maxon, of Union.

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## THETA DELTA CHI.

THIS Fraternity was founded at Union College in 1847 by Theodore B. Brown, Wm. G. Aikin, Wm. Hyslop, Sam. F. Wile, Abel Beach and Andrew H. Green. Mr. Green was the chief author of the constitution, which, with a few slight changes, is now in use. The time was very favorable for starting a new society. Union College was then at the height of its prosperity, and the reputation of President Nott and the faculty had drawn students from all parts of the country. The class in which  $\Theta\Delta X$  originated, that of 1849, graduated 140 men, and was the largest which had as yet left the college. The Fraternity arose from the mutual association and common literary tastes



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of its seven founders and grew rapidly. The different branches of the Fraternity are termed "Charges" instead of "Chapters," the word used by the other societies. The Chapter list is as follows :

- 1847. *A*, Union College (1869).
- 1849. *B*, Ballston Law School (1850).
- 1852. *Γ*, University of Vermont (1857).
- 1853. *Δ*, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1877).
- 1853. *E*, William and Mary College (1872).
- 1853. *Z*, Brown University (1877).
- 1854. *H*, Bowdoin College.
- 1854. *Θ*, Kenyon College.
- 1855. *I*, Harvard College.
- 1856. *K*, Tufts College.
- 1857. *M*, University of North Carolina (1862).
- 1857. *Ξ*, Hobart College.
- 1857. *O*, Wesleyan University (1863).
- 1858. *Π*, Washington and Jefferson Col. (1872).
- 1861. *Σ*, Dickinson College.
- 1863. *T*, College of New Jersey (1867).
- 1866. *Υ*, University at Lewisburg (1873).
- 1866. *Φ*, Lafayette College.
- 1866. *X*, University of Rochester (1879).
- 1867. *Ψ*, Hamilton College.
- 1869. *Ο*, Dartmouth College.
- 1869. *P*, Washington and Lee University (1874).
- 1870. *B*, Cornell University.
- 1872. *N*, University of Virginia (1877).
- 1876. *A*, Boston University.
- 1879. *Υ*, Wabash College (1882).

1881. *II*, College of the City of New York.

1883. *P*, Columbia College.

Active Chapters, 13 ; inactive, 15 ; membership :  
*A*, 109 ; *B*, 14 ; *Γ*, 25 ; *Δ*, 130 ; *E*, 59 ; *Z*, 133 ; *H*, 150 ;  
*Θ*, 95 ; *I*, 37 ; *K*, 159 ; *M*, 28 ; *N*, 18 ; *Ξ*, 97 ; *O*, 34 ;  
*Π*, 91 ; *Σ*, 78 ; *T*, 13 ; *Υ*, 35 ; *Φ*, 88 ; *X*, 50 ; *Ψ*, 56 ;  
*Ω*, 146 ; *P*, 18 ; *B*, 68 ; *A*, 56 ; *Υ*, 16 ; *Π*, 15 ; *P*, 12.  
 Total, 1,830.

The Alpha Charge, after a long and successful career, died in the class of 1869 from lack of suitable material. The charter of the Beta was withdrawn in 1850, and the members were affiliated to the Alpha. The Delta was broken up by disagreements in regard to the mode of club life adopted by its members. The Epsilon was killed by the war. It was afterwards revived, but lived only a few months. The Zeta was formed by members who had belonged to the Brown Chapter of *ΔΨ*, and who resigned under the impression that the then anti-secret society at the University of Vermont was a Chapter of the Delta Psi to which they belonged. The Zeta became defunct in 1877. The Theta was inactive from 1864 to 1870. There was a New York Graduate Charge called the Lambda in existence from 1856 to 1858. It was for a time influential in the government of the Fraternity, but its withdrawal was deemed advisable. The members were affiliated to the Delta. The Mu Charge was killed by the war. The Pi was withdrawn. The Charge had never been strong, and upon the refusal of the Frater-

nity to grant a charter to Bethany College, the Pi Charge initiated the petitioners. For this and on account of the decline of the college the Charge was declared extinct. A charter was granted to South Carolina College in 1859 under the name of Rho, but the Charge was never organized. The Sigma was inactive from 1876 to 1882, and the Iota from 1860 to 1883. The Tau Charge shared the general fate of Princeton Chapters, and the Upsilon was also killed by anti-fraternity laws. Chi died from indifference; Rho and Nu because of the strong opposition of societies more local and sectional in their character. The Cornell Charge was at first named Alpha Delta. It received its present name in 1871. The Pi Charge was composed of ex-members of  $\Delta B\Phi$ , and the second Upsilon Charge of a recreant Chapter of  $\Delta T\Delta$ . The latter was never strong and soon ceased to live. The living Charges are fairly prosperous.

The government of the Fraternity is conducted through a Grand Lodge composed of one graduate and two undergraduate members. Previous to the inauguration of this system the government of the Fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha Charge. Annual conventions are held under the auspices of one Charge. At these assemblies an essay on the society's history is generally presented; biographical sketches of recently deceased members are read; the condition of the Charges is considered; a supper follows and usually there is an oration and a poem.

The catalogue of the Fraternity has passed through several editions. The last one is dated 1876, though a supplement was issued two years later. It was ably edited. A series of Charge cuts, designed by the editor, Mr. Burdge, of New York, were unique. The Charge letters were formed from the use of the society emblems, as in a rebus. Other miscellaneous publications have been printed. A periodical was attempted in 1868, but it proved a failure.

The badge is a shield of gold, displaying the letters "ΘΔΧ," surmounted by two embossed five-pointed stars; below are two arrows crossed. A monogram badge is sometimes worn by graduates. The colors are black, white and blue.

Among the prominent members of Theta Delta Chi are Allen C. Beach, of New York; Gov. Wm. D. Bloxham, of Florida; and his gubernatorial opponent, Wm. M. Ledwith; Gen. Wm. K. Logie, Hon. John Hay, the poet, and Secretary to President Lincoln; the late Alex. L. Holley, the steel expert; Bishop Wingfield, of North Carolina; Hon. W. W. Thomas, Speaker of the Maine Legislature; John Goforth, of Philadelphia; Daniel B. Pond, of Rhode Island; Lt.-Gov. Brockmeyer, of Missouri; Wm. L. Stone, the Historian; John Brougham and Fitz James O'Brien, dramatists and authors; and President Capen, of Tufts College.

## THETA XI

\* THIS Fraternity was founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, and, confining itself to schools of engineering and science, has but three Chapters :

1864. *A*, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

1867. *B*, Sheffield Scientific School.

1874. *Γ*, Stevens Institute of Technology.

Active Chapters, 3 ; membership (estimated): *A*, 100 ; *B*, 75 ; *Γ*, 68. Total, 243.

All the Chapters are in good condition. Annual conventions are held with the Chapters in turn. The badge consists of a “ $\Theta$ ” placed diagonally over a “ $\Xi$ .” Both letters are jewelled, and the badge is very pretty.

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ZETA PHI.

THIS society was founded at the University of Missouri, November 7, 1870, by F. M. Houtts, J. J. Ladd, N. W. Allen, E. P. McDonald, G. B. Rolins, R. F. Walker, L. A. Marvin and Scott Hayes. Chapters were established at University of Missouri, *A*, (1874); William Jewell College,  $\Sigma$ , (1871-81); and Washington University, Mo., (1872-74). The Alpha is weak and running *sub rosa*, and the existence of Sigma is now unknown to the college authorities, who favored it when first established.

The badge of the society is a monogram of its letters. The color is white. The membership is about 125.

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## ZETA PSI.

THE Zeta Psi Fraternity was founded at the University of the City of New York, in 1846, by John B. Yates Sommers, '49; Wm. Henry Dayton, '49, and John M. Skillman, 49; all of whom are now deceased. Intimately associated with these was Rev. William Henry Carter, D.D., an eminent divine of Florida. It extended itself rapidly through the Eastern colleges, and its Chapter roll is now as follows:

- 1846.  $\Phi$ , New York University.
- 1848. Z, Williams College.
- 1848.  $\Delta$ , Rutgers College.
- 1850. O, College of New Jersey.
- 1850.  $\Sigma$ , University of Pennsylvania.
- 1850. X, Colby University.
- 1852. E, Brown University (1878).
- 1852. P, Harvard College.
- 1853. A, Dickinson College (1855).
- 1855.  $\Psi$ , Dartmouth College (1874).
- 1856. K, Tufts College.
- 1857.  $\Theta$ , Union College (1873).
- 1858. T, Lafayette College.
- 1858.  $\Upsilon$ , University of North Carolina (1868).
- 1858.  $\Xi$ , University of Michigan

1858. *II*, Amherst College (1865).  
 1861. *H*, Pennsylvania College (1870).  
 1864. *Ω*, University of Chicago.  
 1865. *II*, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.  
 1868. *A*, Bowdoin College.  
 1868. *B*, University of Virginia (1882).  
 1869. *Ψ*, Cornell University.  
 1870. *I*, University of California.  
 1874. *M*, U. S. Naval Academy (1874).  
 1875. *Γ*, Syracuse University.  
 1879. *ΘΞ*, University of Toronto.  
 1879. *A*, Columbia College.  
 1883. *AΨ*, McGill University.

Active Chapters, 19; inactive, 9; membership: *Φ*, 205; *Z*, 61; *Δ*, 184; *O*, 123; *Σ*, 187; *X*, 226; *E*, 139; *P*, 182; *A*, 33; *Ψ*, 98; *K*, 159; *Θ*, 64; *T*, 157; *Υ*, 100; *Ξ*, 151; *II*, 10; *H*, 37; *Ω*, 47; *II*, 92; *A*, 109; *B*, 82; *Ψ*, 112; *I*, 102; *M*, 4; *Γ*, 53; *ΘΞ*, 37; *A*, 26; *ΔΥ*, 10. Total, 2,786.

The Phi Chapter flourished at the University for a long time, but the college becoming financially embarrassed, it became necessary to close the Chapter in 1877. It has since been revived, and is now prosperous. The Zeta was killed in 1851 by some college difficulty. It was revived in 1881 by absorbing an existing Chapter of another Fraternity, and now ranks deservedly high at Williams. Delta, at Rutgers, has been continuously successful. The Omicron has continued in spite of the faculty opposition, and is now prosperous. Chi has been a good Chapter and has given some noted

members to the Fraternity. The Epsilon was suspended in 1862, by the enlistment of the entire Chapter in the First Rhode Island Light Artillery. It was re-established in 1865, but died in 1878. Rho, at Harvard, was suspended from 1856 to 1865 by the rule against the Fraternities, and from 1870 to 1882 by the constitutional limitation of Chapter membership in the Fraternity. It is now prosperous. The Alpha, at Dickinson, being the first secret society placed there, was withdrawn on account of the opposition of the faculty. The Psi, at Dartmouth, was withdrawn in 1863 on account of the "Junior Society" system then prevalent. It was re-organized in 1871, but lived only two years. Theta was very prosperous until the war. The last member graduated in 1874. Tau has been very successful. Upsilon, upon the closing of the University of North Carolina, was removed to the University of Virginia and re-named the Beta. Its last member graduated in 1882. Pi, like Upsilon, was transferred from one college to another, absorbing a local Fraternity at the R. P. I. Eta was established during the war, and was soon withdrawn. The Omega had built a fine club house, which was destroyed by the Chicago fire. It was suspended in 1872, and revived in 1878. The university is financially embarrassed, and the future of the Chapter is doubtful. The Psi was the pioneer Chapter at Cornell, and Iota at the University of California. Iota owns a very fine Chapter house. Psi, at Cornell, has always stood



well at Ithaca. It was the first society established there, and has a Chapter house fund accumulating. Mu was allowed to initiate but four men when the authorities forbade its continuation, as against the regulations of the navy department. The Chapter at Toronto was the first Greek-letter Chapter established in Canada, and has been very successful. Its prosperity led to the establishment of one at McGill University, Montreal. The Alpha was organized in 1879 by graduates attending the Columbia Law School.

The Fraternity was organized by members of the Masonic Brotherhood, and it resembles that organization in its internal workings. The Chapters are kept small by constitutional limitation, usually numbering from nine to fifteen. This principle, though usually excellent, has proved unfortunate in its operation at Brown and the University of Virginia, where the Chapter concentrated in one class and graduated in a body. Zeta Psi is noted for the close fraternal tie which unites its members, and its alumni show much interest in its welfare. Graduate associations exist in New York, Newark, N. J., Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Detroit, St. Louis, and Troy, and Canada.

The Fraternity is governed by a Grand Chapter, consisting of delegates from each Chapter and the officers of the Fraternity. This meets annually with one or more of the active Chapters.

The publications of the Fraternity are : The offi-

cial organ, the *Zeta Psi Monthly*, a sixteen-page journal, now in its first volume, edited and published at Newark, N. J. Catalogues have been issued in 1859, 1866, 1874 and 1883. The last edition consists of 218 pages and contains 28 steel engravings. The data given, though full, is hardly up to the standard of recent similar publications. Song books have been issued several times, and a new edition is in preparation. Several pieces of music have been dedicated to the Fraternity.

The badge is formed of the two Greek letters, "Z" and "Ψ," the "Z" over the "Ψ;" on the "Ψ" is a star and a Roman fasces; above the lower bar of the "Z" is an "A," and below the upper bar, a circle. The Fraternity color is white; each Chapter having a distinctive color.

Among the prominent alumni are: William P. Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. E. C. Mitchell, of the same institution; Rev. Alfred Owen, President of Denison University; Professors Safford, of Williams; Knight, of Buchtel, and Greenough, of Harvard; Isaac Newton, U.S.N.; Addison C. Niles, of the Supreme Court of California; Joseph Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics; ex-Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Barnes Compton, President of the Maryland Senate; Hon. Nelson Dingley, and ex-Governor Selden Conner, of Maine; A. D. Hazen, of the Post Office Department; Geo. M. Rose, Speaker of the North Carolina Legisla-

ture ; Rodney Welch, of the *Chicago Times* ; Robert Garret, of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. ; Doctors A. H. Gallatin and A. L. Loomis, of New York ; Chas. A. Sumner, M.C. from California, and Bisbee, from Florida ; J. M. Harris, President of the Maine Senate ; and Chas. J. Noyes, ex-Senator from Massachusetts ; and Judges Larremore and Van Hoesen, of New York City.

# DEFUNCT FRATERNITIES.

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## ALPHA GAMMA.

THIS was a Fraternity founded at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1867. It established some twenty-one Chapters, the most prominent of which were at Washington-Jefferson College, Trinity University, Mercersburg College, Southwestern Presbyterian University, Cumberland University, and the University of West Virginia. The Chapters at Trinity and West Virginia Universities were killed by anti-fraternity laws; those at Washington-Jefferson College and Southwestern Presbyterian University accepted charters from Alpha Tau Omega, and the remainder disbanded.

The badge of the Fraternity was a shield of gold, displaying a globe encircled by a pennant bearing the letters "AI," and surmounted by six stars.

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## ALPHA KAPPA PHI.

THIS Fraternity was founded at Centre College, Kentucky, about 1858. The exact date is unknown, as the records were lost during the Rebellion. After the war a few of the Chapters were

revived, but all soon again became dormant, except the Psi Chapter at the University of Mississippi, which had been re-established in 1867. This Chapter, after existing for some time as a local society, became the Beta Beta of Beta Theta Pi in 1879. The badge of the society was a shield with concavely-curved sides, displaying at the top a pair of clasped hands, in the centre the letters "AKΦ" and, below, a chain of three links encircling the letters "ααπ."

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### ALPHA SIGMA CHI.

THIS Fraternity was founded at Rutgers College in 1871, by Vansyckel, '73; Washburn, '75, and Watson, '75. Closely associated with these three gentlemen was E. D. Thompson, '76, of Cornell University. The Chapters established were Alpha, Rutgers College, 1874; Beta, Cornell University, 1874; Gamma, Stevens Institute, 1875; Delta, Princeton College, 1876; Epsilon, St. Lawrence University, 1876; Eta, Maine State College, 1878. The Epsilon and Eta were flourishing local societies before they joined Alpha Sigma Chi. The only publication of the society was an "Alpha Sigma Chi Waltz," dedicated to the Epsilon. The badge was a jewelled monogram of the letters. The colors were purple and gold.

In the fall of 1879 this Fraternity united with the then almost exclusively Western Fraternity of Beta Theta Pi.

## DELTA EPSILON.

THIS society was established at Roanoke College, Va., in 1862. It was intended to confine it entirely to Virginia colleges. After establishing three weak Chapters, it became defunct. The last Chapter joined *BΘII* at Hampden-Sidney in 1868.

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## KAPPA ALPHA.

A FRATERNITY founded at the University of North Carolina in 1859. It had Chapters at South Carolina College, Furman University, Louisiana Centenary College and Emory and Henry College. Its secrets were revealed in 1866, and the society soon afterwards disbanded, its members joining the now defunct order of *ΦMO*.

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## KAPPA PHI LAMBDA.

THIS was a Fraternity founded at Ohio Wesleyan University about the year 1864. Chapters are known to have existed at Mt. Union College, O., the University of Michigan, Denison University and the Western University of Pennsylvania. The Fraternity became extinct in 1874. The badge was a shield, displaying at the top a balance; immediately below, a sunburst and mountain, and beneath, a pennant bearing the letters "*KΦΛ*."

## IOTA ALPHA KAPPA.

THIS was a society supposed to have been founded at Union College in 1858. It possessed some twenty Chapters during its active life, and did not confine its membership to college students. At a convention held at Easton, Pa., in 1874, the organization was disbanded. There were Chapters at Lafayette College, Washington-Jefferson College, Columbia College and Norwich University, Vt.

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## PHI DELTA KAPPA.

THIS Fraternity was founded at Washington-Jefferson College in 1874. The founders were members of a Chapter of Iota Alpha Kappa, which had been placed at Washington during the previous year. When the Iota Alpha Kappa disbanded this Chapter resolved to continue the organization, and did so. The Chapters established were, Alpha, Washington and Jefferson College, 1874; Beta, Western University, 1876; Gamma, Thiel College, 1876; Delta, Lafayette College, 1876; and Epsilon, University of Louisiana, 1878. The Chapters, with the exception of the Alpha, had become defunct, from various causes, by the year 1880. In 1881, the Alpha, after petitioning several Fraternities for a charter, finally entered Phi Gamma Delta, thus reviving the then extinct Alpha Chapter of that Fraternity.

## PHI KAPPA ALPHA.

IN 1870 a society called the "Wayland Literary Society" was founded at Brown University. In 1873 a union was effected with the "Literary Union" of Rochester University. The name of the society was changed to Sigma Phi. The Brown Chapter was called the Alpha, and the one at Rochester, the Beta. In 1874 the name was changed to Phi Kappa Alpha. The Beta became extinct in 1879, and in 1880 the Alpha entered Beta Theta Pi, reviving the Kappa Chapter of that Fraternity. The badge was a three-sided shield, displaying the letters " $\Phi KA$ " above an open book. The shield was bounded by circular arcs, the upper one bearing the name of the college.

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## PHI MU OMICRON.

THIS was founded at the South Carolina College in 1858, and established Chapters at Wofford, Charleston, Emory, Emory and Henry and Newberry colleges. It united with  $K\Sigma$  in 1879.

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## PHI SIGMA.

THE secret Phi Sigma League was founded at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, by several students of the class of 1857. It established Chapters at seven Illinois colleges, but none were



prosperous except the parent one, and soon ceased to exist. This Chapter entered the Fraternity of Phi Delta Theta in 1879, and thus extinguished the society. There were three degrees in the society. The two lower ones were for undergraduates, and called the "Anchor" and "Harp," and these emblems were worn as badges.

## SIGMA ALPHA.

### BLACK BADGE.

THIS society was organized at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in 1859. Soon after its foundation the war put an end to college studies, and the society was not re-organized until 1868. Chapters were established as follows :

- 1859. *A*, Roanoke College (1879).
- 1869. *B*, Hampden-Sidney College (1873).
- 1871. *F*, University of Virginia (1877).
- 1873. *E*, Virginia State College (1880).
- 1873. *Z*, Salado College (1882).
- 1873. *H*, University of Maryland (1882).
- 1873. *Θ*, Washington and Lee University (1882).
- 1873. *I*, Kings College (1882).
- 1875. *Ξ*, Somerville Institute, Miss (1882).

In addition to these Chapters, organizations of alumni existed at Bristol, Tenn., Lynchburg, Va., Galveston, Tex., Wytheville, Va., and New Orleans, La.

The organization of the society was elaborate,

and consisted of several degrees. It was completely in the hands of the alumni, and controlled mainly by the Chapter at Lynchburg. The badge was of black enamel and displayed the emblems of the letter "S," skull and bones and crossed swords. The Fraternity disbanded in 1882.

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### SIGMA ALPHA THETA.

THIS was the name of a Fraternity existing in some of the colleges of Indiana during the war, and for some little time thereafter. There was a Chapter at Hanover College, which entered Delta Tau Delta, and two at Asbury and Indiana Universities, which entered Beta Theta Pi.

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### UPSILON BETA.

A SOCIETY by this name was founded at Pennsylvania College about the year 1863. Chapters were established at Muhlenberg, Franklin and Marshall, Wabash, Westminster, (Pa.) and Lewisburg University. The defection of the parent Chapter at Gettysburg led to the disorganization of the society.

# LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

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## ALPHA DIGAMMA.

**ALPHA DIGAMMA** was founded at Marietta College, Ohio, in February, 1859. It arose from an organization formed to take a part in literary society politics. The founders were Messrs. R. B. Brownell, Wm. H. Fleek, J. C. Garrison, A. J. McKennir, J. H. Jenkins, and others. The number of members is limited, and the Fraternity has been prosperous. A "Beta" Chapter was established in 1864 at Ohio Wesleyan University, but its charter was revoked in 1868. A catalogue of the Fraternity was issued in 1880. The total membership is now 200.

Among the prominent alumni are Maj. E. C. Dawes, of Cincinnati; Gen. R. R. Dawes, of Marietta; Gen. B. D. Fearing, of Cincinnati; and Judge Oakley Johnson, of West Virginia.

The badge of the Fraternity is a crescent-shaped disc, in the broadest part of which is a shield-shaped shape bearing a lighted lamp. To the left and right are the letters "A" and "F." Beneath the "A" are clasped hands, while beneath the "F" are a key and dagger crossed. The colors are black and gold. —

## ALPHA SIGMA PHI.

THIS was the second sophomore society founded at Yale College in the class of 1848, and it drew its members from Delta Kap in the freshman year. The Chapters were as follows :

1848. *A*, Yale College (1864).

1850. *B*, Harvard College (1857).

1857. *Γ*, Amherst College (1862).

1860. *Δ*, Marietta College.

1865. *E*, Ohio Wesleyan University (1865).

The Alpha was broken up by an election row. The Beta and Gamma were killed by the faculty. The Epsilon was withdrawn. The Delta is the only living Chapter. It is flourishing, and has enrolled 205 members up to the present time.

The badge is a rectangular slab, displaying a shield, bearing an open book engraved with hieroglyphics and crossed with a quill. Below the book are the letters "*ΑΣΦ*." The motto of the society is represented by the letters "*C.L.V.E.N.*" The significance of both the name and motto has been changed by the Chapter at Marietta. The colors are stone-color and cardinal.

An alumnus organization has been formed at Cincinnati. The membership of the Delta Chapter is 205. The records of the remaining Chapters have been lost or destroyed.

## BERZELIUS.

A LOCAL Fraternity established at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1863. It has been and is prosperous, and numbers among its alumni many of the prominent graduates of the school. Its badge is a combination of potash bulbs in gold, surmounted by the letter "B." Its membership is about 225.

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## DELTA BETA PHI.

THIS Fraternity was founded in 1878 at Cornell University by J. D. Hamrick, I. W. Kelly, J. S. Monroe and Willard Olney. Chapters were established as follows:

- 1878.  $\Delta$ , Cornell University (1882).
- 1878.  $\Phi$ , Lehigh University (1882).
- 1878.  $\Sigma$ , University of Pennsylvania (1882).
- 1878.  $\Psi$ , Lafayette College (1882).
- 1878.  $\Lambda$ , College of the City of New York.
- 1881.  $\Pi$ , Johns Hopkins University (1882).

The Psi and Delta were formerly local societies. The entire society was broken up and disbanded in 1882, though the Delta was allowed to retain its charter, and it now exists as a local society.

The badge is a diamond-shaped lozenge, displaying the letters " $\Delta B \Phi$ " above a pair of crossed keys. There is a star at each corner of the dia-

mond. The colors are garnet and black. The society published one number of a journal called the *ΔBΦ Quarterly*, which was also the last, in 1881.

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### D.G.K.

THIS Fraternity was established at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1868 by G. H. Allen, W. P. Birnie, J. F. Fisher, F. S. Herrick, Geo. Leonard, L. A. Nichols and A. D. Norcross, all of the class of 1871. It grew out of the wishes of the founders to establish a society similar to the Greek-letter organizations, but to have a name which should not be Greek, as the study of that language formed no part of their course. Accordingly, it was made a German-letter society under the name "Dah-Gay-Kay," or, more familiarly, D.G.K. The Chapter was termed the "Aleph," after the old Gothic alphabet.

The society has been very prosperous, and holds the first position in the college. In 1879 a neat pamphlet catalogue was issued, and the first number of an annual journal called the *Cycle* was published.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "D.G.K.," and the Chapter letter is worn as a guard pin. The colors are magenta and gold. The membership is now about 110.

## DELTA PSI

THE local Fraternity of the above name was founded at the University of Vermont in 1850. It was originally organized as an anti-secret society, and for two years was a member of the Anti-Secret Confederation. Among the founders were Prof. J. E. Goodrich, E. H. Byington, L. E. Barnard, J. D. Kingsbury, Geo. I. Gilbert and Jas. B. Gilbert.

The object of the Fraternity is to promote literary culture and fraternal friendship. To attain these ends the membership has been strictly confined to those students who are pursuing a classical course and who evince decided literary ability. It is very prosperous.

The total number of members is 240. Among those who are eminent are: H. H. Powers, of the Vermont Supreme Court; Frank Gilbert, editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*; Prof. Chas. A. Kent, of Michigan, and Prof. Tuttle, of Cornell, together with many college professors and literary men.

The Fraternity celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1875.

Catalogues have been issued at intervals of four years, and there are no other publications.

The badge is a monogram of plain gold, made by placing a "Δ" over a "Ψ." The colors are old gold and dregs of wine.

## I. K. A.

SHORTLY after the foundation of Trinity, then called Washington College, a secret organization was founded, called the "Corax Club." In 1829 this was developed into the I.K.A. Society (not Greek). The founders were Starr, '29; Van Zandt, '29; Ashe, '30; Paine, '32; Phelps, '32; Warren, '32, and Nichols, '32. It is the oldest of the local societies, and for a few years was obliged to meet in secret. The Fraternity has been closely connected with Trinity College, and possesses a fine collection of college memorabilia. The semi-centennial was celebrated in 1879, at which time the Fraternity was incorporated. The catalogue is decennial, the first edition appearing in 1839. The membership is 249. The badge is a St. Andrew's cross. Three of the arms bear the letters "I.K.A.," the fourth being engraved with the date "1776." Upon the reverse are the letters "ωΘ," with a single Roman letter. The color is royal purple.

Among the prominent alumni are: John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri; Hon. Robert W. Nichols, of Louisiana; Most Rev. Jas. R. Bayley, of Baltimore; Hon. John T. Wait, of Connecticut, and Dwight W. Pardee, of the Connecticut Supreme Court; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, New York; Gen. G. E. B. Singletary; Hon. Charles C. Van Zandt, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Rev. George Mallory, editor of the *Churchman*, etc.



## K. K. K.

(TRI-KAP').

THIS Fraternity was founded at Dartmouth in 1842, through the efforts of C. B. Haddock, then a professor in the college. The founders were six in number, but the active membership has always been large. The society has been a successful rival of the other Fraternity Chapters at Dartmouth. It built the first hall in Hanover in 1860, and another building is in contemplation. The catalogue of the society was published in 1876, and a collection of songs soon afterwards. The badge is a gold Corinthian column, surmounted by a capital ; at the base are the letters "K.K.K.," from which the society is named. The membership is about 675. Among the eminent alumni are : Hon. John D. Philbrick, Hon. S. G. Nash, of Boston ; Hon. Charles H. Bell, H. P. Rolfe, Hon. Benjamin F. Ayer, Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago ; Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale.

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LAMBDA IOTA.

(THE OWL).

THIS society was founded April 23, 1836, at the University of Vermont, by John S. Adams, Daniel Burk, Ed. A. Cahoon, John F. Deane, Chas. G. Eastman, Orange Ferris, James Forsyth, William

Higly, Geo. H. Peck, G. W. Reed, John G. Smith, Benjamin J. Tenny and George H. Wood. For nine years it remained without a rival, and has been very prosperous, except during the war. A catalogue was issued in 1874, and a fine edition is in preparation. The badge of the society is of gold, and represents an owl perched on a pillar between the letters "A" and "I." It is chartered by the State. The total membership is about 390. Among the more prominent members are : Gov. John G. Smith, of Vermont ; Charles E. Follett, of St. Louis ; W. B. Howe, Bishop of South Carolina ; President Forsyth, of Troy Polytechnic Institute ; James O'Halloran, of Quebec ; Rev. Geo. B. Spaulding, editor of the *Congregationalist* ; Ed. H. Bennett and Wilder May, the well-known legal writers, etc.

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## PHI NU THETA.

(ECLECTIC).

THIS society is the oldest society at Wesleyan University. It was founded in the class of 1837, with the idea of establishing a society which should bring together a few members of each class for mutual helpfulness and support. The word "'Εκλεκτός," which appears on the badge, is an indication of how a spirit of selection was to be carried out. The society has but one Chapter, though a "Beta" Chapter was situated at Ohio

Wesleyan University from 1851 to 1864. As regards the number and character of its members it has long stood equal, if not superior, to the other Fraternity Chapters at Wesleyan. The membership is about 350. The society has just erected a handsome club house (1882) in Queen Anne style. It is situated on a commanding eminence at Middletown. The badge is a watch-key in the form of a scroll, on one side of which are displayed the letters " $\Phi N \Theta$ " near the bottom, the word "*Εκλεκτός*" near the top, and "*A*" inclosed in a star of rays in the upper right-hand corner. On the reverse side is the name of the university and of the owner. The colors are garnet and gold. A catalogue was issued in 1876, and a song book. Among the eminent members are: Rev. Joseph Cummings, Bishop Foss and the late Bishop Haven, Rev. Dr. Winchell, formerly of Syracuse University; Governor Pitkin, of Colorado; G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, besides many eminent Wesleyan alumni.

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### PHI SIGMA KAPPA.

A LOCAL society established at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1873, by W. Clay, J. F. Barrett, F. G. Campbell, X. Y. Clark, H. Hague and W. P. Brooks. It has been fairly prosperous, and has enrolled 75 members. The badge is an onyx ring, upon which are displayed the characters "**T F L**."

## PHI THETA PSI

A LOCAL society at Lehigh University formed from the defunct Chapter of  $\Delta B \Phi$ , for the purpose of securing a Psi Upsilon charter. It was founded in 1882.

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## PHI ZETA MU.

THIS society was founded at the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College, October 21, 1857, by Vose, Chase and Weston, '58, and Little, Hamilton and Butterworth, '59. The society has been generally prosperous, and owns its own hall. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the name. The membership is about 355.

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## MYSTIC SEVEN.

THIS society was founded at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1837, by Hamilton Brewer. It was a very select and secret organization, and established but few Chapters, of which only one now survives. The Chapters were :

1837. Wesleyan University (1875).

1857. Genesee College transferred to

1871. Syracuse University (1875).

1867. University of Virginia.

1869. University of Mississippi (1878),

The Wesleyan Chapter had no Chapter name.

The Genesee Chapter was called the "Scroll and Pen," and the Virginia Chapter the "Hands and Torch." The Mississippi Chapter died from general indifference. The Wesleyan Chapter and the one at Genesee, which had been removed to Syracuse, became Chapters of *ΔKE*. The name still exists at Wesleyan as that of a select and open Senior Society.

The badge was a seven-pointed star, each point displaying a Hebrew letter. In the centre was a coiled serpent, bearing the date 1837, a coronet and crescent, with seven stars. The badge used by the Virginia Chapter is a monogram of the letters "ME." Membership about 360.

Among the eminent members are: Dr. Lindsay, President of Boston University; Dr. Nelles, President of Victoria College (Canada); Dr. Loomis, President of Allegheny College; Dr. Huntley, President of Lawrence University, and Dr. Fowler, of the *Christian Advocate*.

## SIGMA DELTA CHI.

A LOCAL Fraternity founded at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1867. It has been generally prosperous, and a successful rival of the other Fraternity Chapters. Its badge is an open book, across which are displayed the letters "*ΣΔΧ*," surrounded by a coiled serpent.

## SIGMA DELTA PI.

THIS society, known also as the "Vitruvian," was founded at Dartmouth College in 1858. Its membership is confined to the scientific department. The founders were Augustus Livingstone, Wm. H. Fessenden, Henry L. Bartholemew, W. U. Potter, John A. Staples and Charles W. Thompson.

This Chapter was called the Alpha. In 1871 a Beta Chapter was established at Cornell, which died in 1874, and a Gamma Chapter, placed at Wooster University in 1873, died in 1877. The Dartmouth Chapter is in very good condition.

The badge is a gold shield, on which is an enclosed shield-shaped space, displaying a sextant; above the sextant are the letters "**S.D.P.**" and, below, "**S**" and "**P**" on either side of a clenched hand. Above the shield is a scroll, upon which is the date "1858," and, below, a similar scroll bears the word "**Dartmouth.**"

The membership is 323. Among the prominent alumni are : John R. Eastman, of the United States Naval Observatory; Frank A. Sherman, Professor at Dartmouth; L. E. Cropsey, ex-U. S. Consul at Chemnitz, and Robert L. Reed, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

# LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

(DEFUNCT).

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***AΩ***—At Cornell University, from 1868 to 1870. The badge was a Maltese cross, displaying the skull and bones and the letters "*A*" and "*Ω*."

***BB***—Founded at Trinity College, Conn., in 1842. It published a catalogue in 1874 and a song book. The badge was an oval shield, upon which were the letters "*BB*" encircled by a serpent. The color was dahlia. The society joined ***ΨΤ*** in 1880.

***ΦΘΠ***—Established at Marietta College in 1877. It revived the ***ΦΓΔ*** Chapter at that place in 1879.

***ΛΘ***—Founded at Rutgers in 1876. Its badge was a cross, upon which were the society letters. It entered ***XΨ*** in 1879.

***ΔΘ***—A society established at Lombard University in 1869, and which afterwards became a Chapter of ***ΔΤΔ***.

***IIIK***—A local society at Amherst from 1834 to 1837, which became a Chapter of ***ΔΔΦ***.

***TORCH AND CROWN***.—A local society established at Amherst College in 1879 by W. S. Boardman, G. A. Dickinson, W. E. Hinckcliffe,

L. H. McCormick, F. W. Sears, A. P. Smith, W. S. Johnson and Horace Rice, all of the class of '81. The society occupied a house almost at its inception, and has been very successful. The badge is an open book of gold, crossed by two crossed inverted torches, and surmounted by a crown. The colors are cardinal and white. Total membership, 45. It became a Chapter of *BΘΠ* in 1883.

*ΤΔΘ*—A local Dartmouth society in 1842, which joined *ΑΔΦ* in 1845.

*ΨΦ*—A local Fraternity founded at Columbia in 1865. It became the *B* of *ΔΚΕ* in 1874.

*ΦΚ*—Founded at Trinity College in 1835. Its badge was a plain gold shield bearing crossed swords in black enamel, the words "Di Chado," and the letters "*ΦΚ*." The color was black. It joined *ΑΔΦ* in 1877.

*ΥΚ*—A prosperous society established at Genesee College in 1853. It was transferred to Syracuse University and joined *ΨΥ* in 1875.

*ΔΧΑ*—A local ladies' society at Ohio Wesleyan University. Founded in 1878. It joined *ΚΑΘ* and was killed by a decree of the faculty.

*ΖΦ*—At Middlebury from 1852 to 1856, at which time it joined *ΔΥ*.



$\Delta\Sigma$ —At Amherst in 1846 as a non-secret society  
It became a chapter of  $\Delta\Upsilon$ .

$\Delta\Psi$ —A local society at Western Reserve, which  
afterwards joined the anti-secret confederation.

$\Gamma N$ —A local society at Brown in 1860.

$\Phi A$ —A local society at Williams in 1832-34,  
which formed a Chapter of  $\Sigma\Phi$ .

$\Phi IX$ —A Fraternity at Randolph-Macon Col-  
lege, which became a Chapter of  $B\Theta\Pi$ .

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[NOTE.—Nothing is more common than for a body of peti-  
tioners for a Chapter of the better Fraternities, to form  
themselves into a local society as a preliminary step, so that  
many of these societies are not intended to be permanent.  
This list might have been increased by the mention of many  
such ephemeral organizations, and many more which do not  
possess Greek names.—W. R. B.]

# LADIES' SOCIETIES.

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## ALPHA BETA TAU.

A LADIES' society with two Chapters, both at Oxford, Miss., one at the Oxford Female Institute, and the other at the State University.

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## SIGMA KAPPA.

A LADIES' society at Colby University, which was established in 1874.

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## ALPHA PHI.

THIS society was founded at Syracuse University in 1872, by Misses Mary F. Cary, Louise Gage, E. Grace Hubbell, Alice M. Lee and Lizzie Peebles. This Chapter called itself the Alpha, and remained without a rival until  $\Phi\Gamma B$  was founded in 1874. The Chapter now numbers 105 members. In 1881 a Beta Chapter was placed at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ills., and has 21 members. The society has been uniformly prosperous. The badge of the society is a monogram of the letters, the "A" being placed over the " $\Phi$ ," and the

badge is usually jewelled. The colors are Bordeaux and silver-gray. Miss Frances E. Willard, well known in temperance circles, is a member of the Alpha.

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## DELTA GAMMA.

THE society of the above name was founded at the Oxford Institute, Oxford, Miss., in 1872, by Misses Mary Comfort, Audra Boyd, Ella Boyd and Eva Webb. In 1877 a Chapter was established at Water Valley, Miss., which has since been withdrawn. The Chapter roll is :

- 1872.  $\Psi$ , Oxford Institute, Miss.
- 1877.  $X$ , Water Valley (Miss.) High School (1880).
- 1877.  $\Theta$ , Fairmont College (1880).
- 1878.  $\Phi$ , Franklin College (Ind.)
- 1879.  $H$ , Buchtel College.
- 1881.  $\Delta$ , Hanover College.
- 1881.  $\Omega$ , University of Wisconsin.
- 1882.  $\Pi$ , Fulton College (Mo.).
- 1882.  $\Sigma$ , Northwestern University.
- 1882.  $A$ , University of Minnesota.
- 1882.  $A$ , Mt. Union College.
- 1883.  $Z$ , Albion College.

Active Chapters, 10 ; inactive, 2 ; membership :  $\Psi$ , 65 ;  $X$ , 30 ;  $\Theta$ , 12 ;  $\Phi$ , 16 ;  $H$ , 38 ;  $\Delta$ , 12 ;  $\Omega$ , 28 ;  $\Pi$ , 15 ;  $\Sigma$ , 19 ;  $A$ , 17 ;  $A$ , 11 ;  $Z$ , 8. Total, 271.

There were brief Chapters at Bolivar, Tenn., and





Tehuacana, Tex., but they were speedily withdrawn.

The Chapters are all in good condition. The society has been rapidly extended of late and is becoming a rival of the older societies. The governing power of the Fraternity is vested in a Grand Chapter and a Deputy Chapter. Conventions are held biennially, the convention of 1883 having met at Akron, O.

The badge is a gold anchor, from the ring of which depends a black cord. The cross-bar of the anchor bears the letters "*TΔH*," and above the flukes is a shield displaying the society name "*ΔΓ*." The colors are pink, blue and bronze.

A periodical called the *Delta Gamma Ancora*, begun in the fall of 1883, is the official organ of the Fraternity. No song book has been issued, but several of the Chapters have collections of songs privately printed.

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## GAMMA PHI BETA.

THE Alpha Chapter of this Fraternity was founded at Syracuse University, November 11, 1874, by Misses Frances E. Haven (Moss), E. Addie Curtis (Curtis), Helen M. Dodge and Minnie A. Bingham (Willoughby). Bishop E. O. Haven, then Chancellor of the University, took a great interest in the society and gave the founders its motto. The object of the society is the promotion of literary

culture among its members. A Beta Chapter was placed at the University of Michigan in 1882. The society is prosperous. The society calls itself a "Sorority" (sisterhood). The Alpha Chapter has 65 members, the Beta, 15. Total, 78. The badge is a gold monogram of the letters " $\Gamma\Phi B$ ," surrounded by a crescent of black enamel, on which is inscribed the Hebrew numeral "4." A small "S" is used as a guard. The colors are dark and light brown.

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## KAPPA ALPHA THETA.

THIS Fraternity was organized at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., January 27, 1870. The founder was Mrs. B. M. Hamilton, *nee* Locke, '71, who devised the constitution with a few suggestions from her father, Dr. Locke, ( $B\Theta II$ ). Mrs. Alice Brant, *nee* Allen, '71; Mrs. Bettie Lindsley, *nee* Tipton, '71, and Mrs. Jennie Shaw, *nee* Fitch, '73, were considered charter members with Miss Locke.

It was the first society of ladies organized with principles and methods akin to those of the Greek-letter Fraternities. The establishment of the society was an experiment, as few colleges were then admitting women to equal educational facilities with men. But as the ladies were admitted to all the college privileges equally with the other students, this organization was an outgrowth of





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the same need that promoted the formation of the regular Fraternities.

The society was at first subject to not a little ridicule, but it has now won a name and place for itself, and the following Chapter roll is witness to its prosperity :

1870. *A*, Indiana Asbury University.

1870. *B*, Indiana State University.

1871. *Γ*, Moore's Hill College (1875).

1874, *Γ*, Butler University.

1875. *Δ*, Illinois Wesleyan University.

1875. *E*, Wooster University.

1876. *Z*, Ohio University.

1879. *H*, University of Michigan.

1880. *Θ*, Simpson Centenary College.

1881. *Ohio Γ*, Ohio Wesleyan University (1881).

1881. *I*, Cornell University.

1881. *K*, University of Kansas.

1881. *M*, Allegheny College.

1882. *A*, University of Vermont.

1882. *N*, Hanover College.

1883. *Ξ*, Wesleyan University.

Active Chapters, 11 ; inactive, 2 ; membership :  
*A*, 106 ; *B*, 86 ; *Γ*, 19 ; *Γ*, 45 ; *Δ*, 53 ; *E*, 30 ; *Z*, 30 ;  
*H*, 31 ; *Θ*, 42 ; *Ohio Γ*, 18 ; *I*, 23 ; *K*, 20 ; *M*, 17 ; *A*,  
25 ; *N*, 5 ; *Ξ*, 8. Total, 558.

The Chapters were named upon the State system until 1881, when the present mode was adopted.

In the Fall of 1870 a number of ladies at the State University applied for admission, and became the Beta Chapter. Gamma, also in Indiana,

died after four years successful existence, in obedience to resolutions of the faculty. The present Gamma, formerly called the Indiana Delta Chapter, has been very prosperous. Delta was the first Chapter established outside of Indiana, and its career was watched with no little anxiety. Ohio was the next State in which Chapters were placed, the colleges at Athens and Wooster being selected. Eta, at Ann Arbor, the first ladies' society in a university peculiarly liberal to women, was considered a great acquisition. Theta, at Indianola, Iowa, was formed from a thriving local society called *ΘΓΧ*, with sixteen active members. Ohio Gamma, at Delaware, was formerly a local Fraternity also, called the *ΔΧΑ*. It was suppressed by the faculty, though the general Fraternities were permitted to continue. Iota at Cornell, Xi at Wesleyan, and Lambda at the University of Vermont, form a strong Eastern wing. The most Western Chapter, Kappa, is at Lawrence, Kansas, and the smallest at Hanover College, Indiana. A Chapter was established at Allegheny College in 1876, but died with the graduation of its charter members. It was revived in 1882 and re-named 'Mu.

The first convention was held at Greencastle, Ind., in 1876, and the second at Bloomington, Ind., in 1879. The conventions were then made biennial, and one was held at Wooster in 1881, and another at Greencastle in 1883. These meetings have been very pleasant, and at the last one named





1885

the delegates were tendered a banquet by one of the Fraternity Chapters at Greencastle ( $\Sigma X$ ).

Until 1883 the government of the Fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha. It is now vested in a Grand Chapter composed of one member from each Chapter, the secretaryship being held by the Chapters in turn, and the Alpha remaining the permanent head of the order. There are no *sub rosa* Chapters. No preparatory students are eligible to membership.

The publications of the Fraternity are a catalogue and song book, both being privately printed. A journal is in contemplation, and its issue will be begun at an early date.

The alumnae have as yet no local organizations. Though young, the society has had opportunity to show its mettle in the positions held by some of its graduates as professors at Wellesly, Iowa Wesleyan and Asbury. There are a few honorary members, but the practice is discouraged.

The badge is kite-shaped, having four sides. It is of black enamel, inlaid with a white band, on which are the letters "KAG." Above this are two diamond stars, and below, the letters " $\alpha\omega\omega$ ." The colors are black and gold.

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## KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA.

THIS Fraternity, composed entirely of ladies, was founded at Monmouth College, Ill., October

13, 1870,—the anniversary of which day is generally celebrated by the Chapters. The founders were Miss Anna Willits, Mrs. Minnie Stewart Nelson, Miss Jennie Boyd and Mrs. Louise Bennett Boyd. A proposition to establish a Chapter of another Fraternity suggested the idea of creating this new one. The plan seems to have occurred to the founders simultaneously, and was soon carried out.

The form of government and general organization of the society was modelled after the similar forms of the existing Greek-letter orders. The constitution was arranged with a view to such active extension as was consistent with a high standard. The first branch Chapter was established at Knox College in 1871, and the following is the Chapter roll :

- 1870. *A*, Monmouth College (1878).
- 1871. *B*, Knox College (1874).
- 1872. *Γ*, Smithson College (1875).
- 1873. *Δ*, Indiana University.
- 1874. *E*, Illinois Wesleyan University.
- 1874. *Z*, Rockford Seminary, Ill. (1876).
- 1875. *H*, University of Wisconsin.
- 1875. *Θ*, University of Missouri (1880).
- 1875. *I*, Indiana Asbury University.
- 1876. *Γ*, Wooster University.
- 1877. *Δ*, Buchtel College.
- 1878. *M*, Butler University.
- 1879. *N*, Franklin College.
- 1879. *B*, St. Lawrence University.

1879. *P*, Ohio Wesleyan University (1881).

1880. *II*, University of California.

1880. *X*, University of Minnesota.

1880. *K*, Hillsdale College.

1880. *T*, Lassell Seminary, Mass. (1881).

1881. *O*, Simpson Centenary College.

1882. *P*, Boston University.

1882. *Z*, University of Iowa.

1882. *T*, Northwestern University.

1882. *E*, Adrian College.

1883. *T*, Syracuse University.

Active Chapters, 18 ; inactive, 7 ; membership : (estimated 1,000).\*

Alpha grew steadily until 1878, when anti-fraternity laws were passed at Monmouth. It existed *sub rosa* for several years, and took an active part in the Fraternity's affairs until a recent date, when it became dormant. Beta shared in the decline of Knox College and died for lack of material. Gamma and Zeta were withdrawn on account of the low educational standard of the institutions at which they were placed. Delta is the oldest living Chapter and is in excellent condition. Epsilon was the presiding Chapter for several years. Theta was made inactive by anti-fraternity laws, while the first Rho Chapter shared the same fate.

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\* The information concerning this Fraternity was furnished in the absence of several of the officials, and is consequently liable to error in several points ; while lack of time prevented the verification of the data here given. It is, however, correct in the main.



Mu has frequently been threatened with extinction from faculty opposition, but is now prosperous. The remaining Chapters are doing well. The present Beta Chapter was formerly a local society called the "Browning Society."

From the foundation of the Fraternity until its suppression in 1881, the executive power was vested in the presiding Chapter. The convention of 1881 found this system inadequate and replaced it by a Grand Council composed of four members. These officers are elected annually and manage the Fraternity in the interim between the conventions. The Fraternity is divided geographically into provinces, each of which has a representative in the council.

So far, the only publications have been several pieces of music and the official organ of the Fraternity, called the *Golden Key*, the first number of which was issued in May, 1882. It is a magazine averaging forty pages and is issued quarterly. It has been quite successful, and was the first journal published by a ladies' Fraternity.

The badge is a jewelled key over an inch in length. On the upper part of the key are the letters "KKT," and on the lower part the letters "ΑΩΟ," in black enamel. It is unique and pretty. The colors are shades of light and dark blue. The Fraternity is too young to have a list of prominent alumnæ, but its record is very creditable and promising.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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IN addition to the regular Fraternities there are in the Eastern colleges many societies which belong to one class, or which have only a few features of the general Fraternity system. For full information in regard to the complicated system of societies formerly existing at Yale, we would refer the reader to the work entitled "Four Years at Yale." A great number of ephemeral organizations are omitted, and only those mentioned which are either now active, or which have in the past held a prominent place in the college world.

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## SENIOR SOCIETIES.

*Phi Beta Kappa* was the first senior society, and has continued to be such. This was followed by

*Chi Delta Theta*.—This was established at Yale College in 1821 as a literary society. It flourished for some time and then disbanded, its library being made a present to the college. It was revived in 1868 at the suggestion of one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine* and its membership has since been confined to that board. Its

badge is a gold triangle, upon the lower side of which is inscribed "XΛΘ, 1821"; on the reverse are the owner's name and class, and "Yale Lit. 1836."

*Skull and Bones.*—This society originated in 1832 at Yale, its founders being fifteen members of the class of '33, among whom were General Russell and ex-Attorney General Taft. The membership is always fifteen each year. There is no electioneering or pledging connected with its management. The society endeavors to select the most prominent men in each class in every way, and is usually successful. Its elections are offered equally to all, whether Fraternity men or not. The society owns a fine hall, and is said to possess a very complete collection of Yale "memorabilia." Its badge is of gold and consists of a skull supported by the crossed bones, and having the figures "322" in place of the lower jaw.

*Scroll and Key.*—This was founded in 1841 at Yale, by members of the class of 1842. It has copied in every respect the customs and usages of Skull and Bones. The badge is a plain scroll, across which a key is placed.

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## SOPHOMORE SOCIETY.

### THETA NU EPSILON.

THIS was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870. The aim of the society is social enjoyment

and the promotion of class allegiance. A small number of the sophomores, who are members of the leading Fraternities, are invited. The Chapters are :

- 1870. *A*, Wesleyan University.
- 1872. *B*, Syracuse University.
- 1874. *F*, Union College.
- 1877. *A*, Cornell University.
- 1878. *E*, University of Rochester.
- 1880. *Z*, University of California.
- 1880. *H*, Madison University.
- 1881. *Θ*, Kenyon College.
- 1881. *I*, Western Reserve University.
- 1882. *K*, Hamilton College.
- 1882. *A*, Williams College.
- 1883. *M*, Stevens Institute.

The Gamma Chapter was for several years *sub rosa*. Delta only names the members after graduation. Eta is *sub rosa*. The Fraternity has all the machinery of a secret society. The badge is usually concealed when worn around the college. It is a skull with two keys crossed behind the jaw-bone. The eyes are jewelled. Upon the forehead are the letters "ΘNE." The colors are green and black.

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## FRESHMAN SOCIETY.

### GAMMA NU.

THIS is a non-secret society established at Yale in the class of 1859. It is the only freshman soci-

ety which the faculty have permitted to remain in existence. It aims to secure literary culture, and its exercises are conducted to that end. The badge is a five-pointed star, in the centre of which are the letters "ΓN." Around the star is a scroll inscribed with the word "YALE."

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At Yale  $\Delta KE$  and  $\Psi T$  are junior societies, their membership being entirely limited to those classes.  $\Phi\Theta\Psi$ ,  $\Delta B\Xi$ ,  $K\Sigma\Theta$ , and  $\Lambda\Sigma\Phi$  are the names of some of the sophomore societies that have flourished there, while the two freshman societies of  $\Delta K$  and  $K\Sigma E$  were abolished by the faculty in 1880.  $\Delta K$  established Chapters at Amherst, the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi, Dartmouth College and Centre College, Ky. Some of these Chapters did not remain class societies.  $K\Sigma E$  had Chapters at Amherst, Troy Polytechnic and Dartmouth. All of these branches are now dead.

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The Nu Sigma Nu is a medical society at the University of Michigan.

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There are several literary societies which bear Greek names, and whose medals and prizes are among the most sought for of college honors, but they are in no sense Fraternities and do not come within the scope of this work.

There are also organizations akin to the Fraternities in many of the preparatory schools. Of these  $\Gamma\Sigma$  and  $\Gamma B\Phi$  are at Williston Seminary,  $HK\Phi$  at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis.  $A\Phi$  at various grammar schools in New York, at Clinton, Oneida, Hamilton, Claverack, etc.  $A\Sigma\Pi$  at the Peekskill Military Institute, etc.

## DIRECTORY OF CHAPTERS.

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[NOTE.—The name of the college is first given, then its location and the date of its organization. On these points our authority is the report of the U. S. Commissioners of Education. Then follows a list of the Fraternity Chapters arranged where practicable in the order of their original establishment. A list of college annuals and colors will be found at the end of this directory].

*Abingdon College*, Abingdon, Ill., 1853.— $\Delta T \Delta$ ,  $AB$  Chapter, 1875-76.

*Adrian College*, Adrian, Mich., 1859.— $\Delta T \Delta$ ,  $IB$  Chapter, 1878;  $AT \Omega$ ,  $AM$  Chapter, 1881;  $KK \Gamma$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1882

*Alabama State College*, Auburn, Ala., 1872.— $\Sigma AE$ ,  $AM$  Chapter, 1878-80;  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , *Ala. A* Chapter, 1879;  $AT \Omega$ ,  $AE$  Chapter, 1879.

*Alabama University*.—See *University of Alabama*.

*Albion College*, Albion, Mich., 1861.— $\Delta T \Delta$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1876;  $\Delta \Gamma$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1883.

*Alexandria High School*, Alexandria, Va.— $K \Sigma$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1880.

*Allegheny College*, Meadville, Pa., 1817.— $\Phi K \Psi$ , *Pa. B* Chapter, 1855;  $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ ,  $II$  Chapter, 1860;  $\Delta T \Delta$ ,

*A Chapter, 1863 ;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , Pa. E Chapter, 1879 ;  $K\Delta\Theta$ , M Chapter, 1882.*

*Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., 1825.— $\Phi BK$  ;  $\Delta\Delta\Phi$ , 1836 ;  $\Psi\Gamma$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1841 ;  $\Delta\Gamma$ , 1847 ;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1848 ;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1858-65 ;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AX$ , 1864 ;  $X\Phi$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1873 ;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $BI$  Chapter, 1883.*

*Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark., 1871.— $AT\Omega$ ,  $A\Xi$  Chapter, 1882.*

*Austin College, Austin, Tex., 1849.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , 1852-58 ;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $P$  Chapter, 1865-65.*

*Ballston Law School, Ballston, N. Y.— $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $B$  Charge, 1849-50.*

*Baylor University, Independence, Tex., 1845.— $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1856 ;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1859-61.*

*Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., 1846.— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $X$  Chapter, 1860 ;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Wis.*  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1881 ;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $AZ$  Chapter, 1882.*

*Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., 1840.— $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Va.*  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1858 ;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1859 ;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1861 ;  $\Sigma N$ ,  $N$  Chapter, 1883.*

*Bethel Academy, Va.— $AT\Omega$ ,  $P$  Chapter, 1873-74 ;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1877-79.*

*Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., 1856.— $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $N$  Chapter, 1857 ;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $I$  Chapter, 1858-61 ;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $O$  Chapter, 1872-72.*

*Boston University, Boston, Mass., 1865.— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1876 ;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $\Delta$  Charge, 1876 ;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $P$  Chapter, 1882.*



*Bowdoin College*, Brunswick, Me., 1794.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $A\Delta\Phi$ , 1841;  $\Psi\Gamma$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1843;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AH$ , 1844-69;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1844;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $H$  Charge, 1854;  $\Delta\Gamma$ , 1858-62;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1868.

*Brown University*, Providence, R. I., 1764.— $\Phi BK$ ,  $A\Delta\Phi$ , Brunonian Chapter, 1836;  $\Delta\Phi$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1838;  $\Psi\Gamma$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1840;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1847;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1849;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1852-53;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1852-78;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $Z$  Charge, 1853-77;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AA$ , 1860-71;  $\Delta\Gamma$ , 1868;  $X\Phi$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1873.

*Buchtel College*, Akron, O., 1871.— $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $H$  Chapter, 1873;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , Ohio  $E$  Chapter, 1875;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1877;  $\Delta\Gamma$ , 1879.

*Burlington College*, Burlington, N. J.— $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1849-54.

*Butler University* (formerly *Northwestern Christian University*), Irvington, Ind., 1854.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , Ind.  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1859;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $P$  Chapter, 1866;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $ZB$  Chapter, 1875;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $A\Psi$  Chapter, 1879-81;  $KA\Theta$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1874;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $M$  Chapter, 1878.

*California University*.—(See *University of California*).

*Carolina Military Institute*, Charlotte, N. C.— $\Sigma AE$ ,  $Pp$  Chapter, 1876-79.

*Centenary College*, Jackson, La., 1839.— $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1855-61;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1857-62;  $X\Phi$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1858-61.

*Central College*, Fayette, Mo., 1855.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , 1876-77.

*Central University*, Richmond, Ky., 1874.— $\Sigma AE$ , *K* Chapter, 1882;  $\Sigma N$ , *M* Chapter, 1883.

*Centre College*, Danville, Ky., 1819.— $B\Theta\Pi$ , *E* Chapter, 1842;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Ky. A* Chapter, 1850;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ , *I* Chapter, 1856-56;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ , *O* Chapter, 1860-62;  $\Sigma X$ , *ZZ* Chapter, 1876.

*Chicago University*.—(See *University of Chicago*).

*Cincinnati University*.—(See *University of Cincinnati*).

*Colby University*, Waterville, Me., 1820.— $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1845;  $Z\Psi$ , *X* Chapter, 1850;  $\Delta T$ , 1850;  $\Sigma K$  (ladies'), 1874.

*College of Charleston*, Charleston, S. C., 1805.— $\Sigma AE$ , *T* Chapter, 1881.

*College of New Jersey*, Princeton, N. J., 1746.— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1843-80;  $\Delta KE$ , *Z* Chapter, 1845-57;  $Z\Psi$ , *O* Chapter, 1850;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1851-63;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AA$ , 1851-57;  $KA$ , 1852-56;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ , *B* Chapter, 1853-76;  $\Sigma\Phi$ , *N. J. A* Chapter, 1853-55;  $\Delta\Phi$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1854-79;  $X\Phi$ , 1854 (1824?);  $\Theta\Delta X$ , *T* Chapter, 1863-67;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1875-79.

*College of the City of New York* (formerly *New York Free Academy*), New York, 1866.— $AA\Phi$ , *Manhattan* Chapter, 1855;  $\Delta KE$ , *N* Chapter, 1856;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AK$ , 1857-75;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ , *T* Chapter, 1865;  $\Delta T$ , 1874-79;  $\Delta B\Phi$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1878;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $\Pi$  Charge, 1881.

*Colorado University*.—(See *University of Colorado*).

*Columbia College, New York, 1754.*— $\Phi BK$ ;  $AA\Phi$ , 1836;  $\Psi T$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1842;  $\Delta\Phi$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1842;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AZ$ , 1846;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1847;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $I$  Chapter, 1855-68;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Omega$  Chapter, 1865;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , N. Y.  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1872-77;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1874;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1879;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $AA$  Chapter, 1881;  $\Phi\Delta\Phi$ , Story Chapter, 1881;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $AA$ , Chapter, 1881;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $\Gamma B$  Chapter, 1882;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $P$  Charge, 1883.

*Columbian University, Washington, D. C., 1821.*  
— $\Sigma AE$ ,  $P$  Chapter, 1859-61;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1864-78;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , D. C.  $A$  Chapter, 1868;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $T$  Chapter, 1874-74.

*Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., 1857.*— $\Phi K\Psi$ , Iowa  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1868-72.

*Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 1865.*— $\Phi BK$ ;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1868;  $X\Phi$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1868-81;  $KA$ , 1868;  $X\Psi$ ,  $A\Psi$ , 1869-73;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , N. Y.  $A$  Chapter, 1869-77;  $\Delta T$ , 1869;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Delta X$  Chapter, 1870;  $AA\Phi$ , 1870;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $B$  Charge, 1870;  $\Sigma\Delta\Pi$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1871-74;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , N. Y.  $A$  Chapter, 1872-76;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $B\Delta$ , Chapter, 1874;  $\Psi T$ ,  $X$  Chapter, 1876;  $\Delta B\Phi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1878-82;  $\Theta NE$  (Soph.),  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1876;  $KA\Theta$ ,  $I$  Chapter, 1881.

*Cumberland College, Va.*— $K\Sigma$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1880.

*Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1842.*— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $M$  Chapter, 1854;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $K\Psi$  Chapter, 1857-73;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1858-61;  $AA\Phi$ , 1858-61;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $N$  Chapter, 1859-61;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1859-79;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , Tenn.  $B$  Chapter, 1860-78;  $X\Phi$ ,  $Z$  Chapter,

1861-74;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1867-73;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Delta I$  Chapter, 1870-78;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $N$  Chapter, 1872-78.

*Dartmouth College*, Hanover, N. H., 1769.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $\Psi T$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1842;  $KKK$ , 1842;  $A\Delta\Phi$ , 1846;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1853-74;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1853;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $O$  Charge, 1869. (*Scientific Department*.— $\Sigma\Delta\Pi$ , 1857;  $\Phi ZM$ , 1857; Q.T.V., Granite Chapter, 1881).

*Davidson College*, N. C., 1839,— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1858-67;  $X\Phi$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1859-61;  $\Pi KA$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1860-69;  $KA$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1880.

*Denison University*, Granville, O., 1832.— $\Sigma X$ ,  $M$  Chapter, 1868;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Delta H$  Chapter, 1869.

*Dickinson College*, Carlisle, Pa., 1783.— $Z\Psi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1852-57;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1854-78;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Pa.*  $Z$  Chapter, 1859;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $O$  Chapter, 1859;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $\Sigma$  Charge, 1861;  $X\Phi$ ,  $\Omega$  Chapter, 1869;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Delta\Sigma$  Chapter, 1874;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Pa.*  $E$  Chapter, 1880.

*East Louisiana State Seminary*, Baton Rouge, La., 1864.— $\Sigma AE$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1867-69.

*East Tennessee Wesleyan University*, Athens, Tenn., 1868.— $K\Sigma$ ,  $T$  Chapter, 1882-82.

*Emory College*, Oxford, Ga., 1836.— $KA$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1868;  $X\Phi$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1870;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Ga.*  $B$  Chapter, 1871;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $A\Theta$  Chapter, 1881;  $\Sigma AE$ , *Ga.*  $E$  Chapter, 1882;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $EB$  Chapter, 1882.

*Emory and Henry College*, Emory, Va., 1837.— $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1855-61;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $O$  Chapter, 1872.

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*Ersine College*, Due West, S. C., 1841.— $\Sigma X$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1860-66.

*Forest Academy*, Anchorage, Ky.— $\Sigma AE$ , *Ky. A* Chapter, 1877-78.

*Franklin and Marshall College*, Lancaster, Pa., 1853.— $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1855;  $X\Phi$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1856;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Pa. H* Chapter, 1860;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $T$  Chapter, 1874.

*Franklin College*, Franklin, Ind.— $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , *Ind. \Delta* Chapter, 1860;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $X$  Chapter, 1872-75;  $\Delta \Gamma$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1878;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $N$  Chapter, 1879.

*Fulton Female College*, Fulton, Mo.— $\Delta \Gamma$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1882.

*Furman University*, Greenville, S. C., 1850.— $X\Psi$ ,  $A\Psi$ , 1858;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1868-68;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1869;  $KA$ ,  $I$  Chapter, 1872.

*Genessee College*, Lima, N. Y.—Mystic Seven, 1857-71.

*Georgetown College*, Georgetown, Ky., 1829.— $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , 1875-76.

*Georgia Military Institute*, Marietta, Ga.— $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1858-63.

*Hamilton College*, Clinton, N. Y., 1812.— $\Sigma \Phi$ , *N. Y. B* Chapter, 1832;  $A\Delta \Phi$ , 1832;  $\Psi \Upsilon$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1843;  $X\Psi$ ,  $A\Phi$ , 1845;  $\Delta \Upsilon$ , 1847;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $T$  Chapter, 1856;  $\Theta \Delta X$ ,  $\Psi$  Charge, 1867;  $\Theta NE$  (*Soph.*),  $K$  Chapter, 1882.

*Hampden-Sidney College*, Va., 1783.— $B\Theta \Pi$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1850;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Va. \Gamma* Chapter, 1856;  $X\Phi$ ,

*E* Chapter, 1867;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Delta\Delta$  Chapter, 1870;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $\Sigma\Sigma$  Chapter, 1872.

*Hanover College*, Hanover, Ind., 1833.— $B\Theta\Pi$ , *I* Chapter, 1853;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ , *T* Chapter, 1864;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Ind.* *E* Chapter, 1868;  $\Sigma X$ , *X* Chapter, 1871;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1872;  $\Delta\Gamma$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1881;  $KA\Theta$ , *N* Chapter, 1882.

*Harvard College*, Cambridge, Mass., 1642.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $\Delta\Delta\Phi$ , 1836;  $B\Theta\Pi$ , *H* Chapter, 1843;  $\Delta\Phi$ , *Z* Chapter, 1845-51;  $\Psi\Upsilon$ , *A* Chapter, 1851-72;  $Z\Psi$ , *P* Chapter, 1852;  $\Delta KE$ , *A* Chapter, 1852;  $\Theta\Delta X$ , *I* Charge, 1855;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ , *II* Chapter, 1865-65;  $\Delta\Upsilon$ , 1880.

*Hillsdale College*, Hillsdale, Mich., 1855.— $\Delta T\Delta$ , *K* Chapter, 1867;  $KK\Gamma$ , *K* Chapter, 1880;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Mich.*  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1882;  $\Sigma X$ , *AK* Chapter, 1883.

*Hobart College*, Geneva, N. Y., 1822.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $\Delta\Delta\Phi$ , Geneva Chapter, 1840-76;  $\Sigma\Phi$ , N. Y.  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1840; *KA*, 1840;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $\Xi$  Charge, 1857;  $X\Phi$ , *\Upsilon* Chapter, 1860-80;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , N. Y.  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1881.

*Howard College*, Marion, Ala., 1843.— $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ , *M* Chapter, 1857-62;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $B\beta$  Chapter, 1870-75;  $B\Theta\Pi$ , *AM* Chapter, 1872-79;  $\Sigma X$ , *II* Chapter, 1872;  $\Sigma N$ , *I* Chapter, 1879-81.

*Illinois College*, Jacksonville, Ill., 1835.— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1857-62.

*Illinois Industrial University*, Champaign, Ill., 1867.— $\Delta T\Delta$  *\Upsilon* Chapter, 1872-79;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $KK$  Chapter, 1881.

*Illinois Wesleyan University*, Bloomington, Ill.,

1850.— $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Delta\Delta$  Chapter, 1867;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $EB$  Chapter, 1876-80;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Ill. E* Chapter, 1878;  $\Phi\Delta\Phi$ , Benjamin Chapter, 1878;  $KK\Gamma$ , *E* Chapter, 1873;  $KA\Theta$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1875;  $\Sigma X$ , *AI* Chapter, 1883.

*Indiana Asbury University*, Greencastle, Ind., 1837.— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1845;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1856;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1859;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Ind. A* Chapter, 1865;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Psi\Phi$  Chapter, 1866;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Ind. Z* Chapter, 1868;  $KA\Theta$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1870;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $BB$  Chapter, 1871;  $KK\Gamma$ , *I* Chapter, 1875.

*Indiana Normal School*, Terre Haute, Ind.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , 1868-72;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $\Gamma B$  Chapter, 1875-76.

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$\Sigma AE$ ,  $X$  Chapter, 1857;  $X\Phi$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1872;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $M$  Chapter, 1870.

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*King's College*, Bristol, Tenn., 1868.— $K\Sigma$ ,  $I$  Chapter, 1878.

*Knox College*, Galesburg, Ill., 1837.— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1856-73;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Delta\Gamma$  Chapter, 1867-78;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Ill. A* Chapter, 1871-82;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1871-74.

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*La Grange College*, Tenn.— $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Tenn. A* Chapter, 1859-61;  $\Sigma X$ , 1860-61.

*Lake Forest University*, Lake Forest, Ill., 1876.— $K\Sigma$ ,  $X$  Chapter, 1878-82.

*Lassell Seminary*, Auburndale, Mass.— $KK\Gamma$ ,  $T$  Chapter, 1880-81.

*Lawrence University*, Appleton, Wis., 1847.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , 1859-60.



*Lehigh University*, Bethlehem, Pa., 1866.— $\Phi K \Sigma$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1870;  $X \Phi$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1873;  $\Delta T \Delta$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1874;  $\Delta B \Phi$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1878-82;  $AT \Omega$ ,  $\Delta P$  Chapter, 1882;  $\Phi \Theta \Psi$ , 1882.

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*Lombard University*, Galesburg, Ill., 1869.— $\Delta T \Delta$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1867;  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ ,  $\text{Ill. } Z$  Chapter, 1878.

*Long Island College Hospital*, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1860.— $\Phi K \Sigma$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1876.

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*Marietta College*, Marietta, O., 1835.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ ,  $H$  Chapter, 1855;  $AF.$ , 1859;  $\Delta \Sigma \Phi$ , 1860;  $\Delta \Upsilon$ , 1869.

*Marvin College*, Waxahachie, Tex., 1872.— $\Sigma AE$ ,  $P$  Chapter, 1882.

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*Mercer University*, Macon, Ga., 1857.— $X\Phi$ ,  $I$  Chapter, 1869–81;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1870;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , Ga.  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1871;  $KA$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1873;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1874–79;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $AZ$  Chapter, 1879.

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$\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ , X Chapter, 1866-71;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Ill.  $\Gamma$  Chapter*, 1871;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Ill.  $\Gamma$  Chapter*, 1872;  $\Sigma X$ , *EE Chapter*, 1874-78;  $KK\Gamma$ , *A Chapter*, 1870-78.

*Moore's Hill College*, Moore's Hill, Ind., 1854.— $KA\Theta$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1871-75.

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*North Georgia State College*, Dahlonega, Ga., 1873.— $\Sigma AE$ , Ga.  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1879;  $\Sigma N$ , K Chapter, 1881.

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*Oregon State College*, Corvallis, Or., 1872.— $AT\Omega$ ,  $A\Sigma$  Chapter, 1882.

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*Pennsylvania University*.—(See *University of Pennsylvania*).

*Philadelphia Polytechnic College*, Philadelphia Pa.— $\Sigma X$ ,  $\Upsilon$  Chapter, 1865-77.

*Princeton College*.—(See *College of New Jersey*).

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*Racine College*, Racine, Wis., 1852.— $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $X$  Chapter, 1873-75;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , Wis. B Chapter, 1877-77;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $X$  Chapter, 1880.

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$\Delta KE$ ,  $\Psi\Omega$  Chapter, 1868;  $X\Phi$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1878;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $\Upsilon$  Chapter, 1879.

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*Simpson Centenary College*, Indianola, Ia., 1867.— $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1873;  $KA\Theta$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1880;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $O$  Chapter, 1881;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , Iowa  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1882.

*Smithson College*, Logansport, Ind.— $KK\Gamma$ .  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1872-75.

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*Thiel College*, Greenville, Pa., 1870.— $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Delta\Delta$  Chapter, 1872-74.

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*Troy University*, Troy, N. Y. (closed).— $\Delta KE$ ,  $K\Phi$  Chapter, 1861-62.

*Tufts's College*, College Hill, Mass., 1852.— $Z\P$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1855;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $K$  Charge, 1858.

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*University of Colorado*, Boulder, Col., 1877.— $K\Sigma$ ,  $P$  Chapter, 1880.

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1876 ;  $KA\Theta$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1881 ;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Kan. A* Chapter, 1882 ;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Pi\Delta$  Chapter, 1882.

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*University of Mississippi*, Oxford, Miss., 1844.—Rainbow, 1848 ;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $X$  Chapter, 1851 ;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1855 ;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $H$  Chapter, 1857 ;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Miss. A* Chapter, 1857 ;  $X\Psi$ ,  $A\Gamma$ , 1858 ;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1859-61 ;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1865 ;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Delta H$  Chapter, 1870-79 ;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Miss. A* Chapter,

1877;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $BB$  Chapter, 1879;  $ABT$ , 1882;  $KA$ ,  $\Omega$  Chapter, 1883.

*University of Missouri*, Columbia, Mo., 1839.— $\Phi K\Psi$ ,  $Mo. A$  Chapter, 1869-77;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ ,  $Mo. A$  Chapter, 1870;  $Z\Phi$ , 1870;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1875-80.

*University of Nebraska*, Lincoln, Neb., 1869.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , 1875-76;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $AE$  Chapter, 1882.

*University of North Carolina*, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1789.— $\Delta KE$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1851-62;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1851-62;  $B\Theta H$ ,  $H$  Chapter, 1852-60;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1852-61;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1854-62;  $\Delta\Phi$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1855-61;  $X\Psi$ ,  $A\Sigma$ , 1855-61;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1856;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $N$  Charge, 1857-61;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1858-68;  $X\Phi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1859-74;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1875-76;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $A\Delta$  Chapter, 1879;  $KA$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1881.

*University of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1748.— $Z\Psi$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1850;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1850;  $\Delta\Phi$ ,  $H$  Chapter, 1850;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1854;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $\Phi\Phi$  Chapter, 1875-78;  $\Phi K\Psi$ ,  $Pa. I$  Chapter, 1877;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1880;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $T$  Chapter, 1881;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1881;  $X\Phi$ ,  $N$  Chapter, 1883.

*University of Tennessee*, Knoxville, Tenn., 1807:— $\Pi KA$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1870-74;  $AT\Omega$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1872-73;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1879-80;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1879.

*University of the Pacific*, Santa Clara, Cal., 1853.— $\Phi K\Psi$ ,  $Cal. A$  Chapter, 1881.

*University of the South*, Sewanee, Tenn., 1868.—

$AT\Omega$ ,  $\Omega$  Chapter, 1877 ;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Omega$  Chapter, 1881 ;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $\Omega$  Chapter, 1882 ;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Tenn. B* Chapter, 1883 ;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $B\Theta$  Chapter, 1883.

*University of Virginia*, Va., 1819.— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $O$  Chapter, 1850 ;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $H$  Chapter, 1852 ;  $\Phi K\Sigma$ ,  $H$  Chapter, 1852 ;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , Va.  $A$  Chapter, 1853 ;  $KA$ , 1857-61 ;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $O$  Chapter, 1858-80 ;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $O$  Chapter, 1859 ;  $X\Phi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1859 ;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1859 ;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1860 ; Mystic Seven, 1867 ;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1867 ;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1868-82 ;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AO$ , 1868-70 ;  $\Pi KA$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1868 ;  $AT\Omega$ , Va.  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1868 ;  $\Sigma N$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1870 ;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $N$  Charge, 1872-77 ;  $KA$  (S. O.),  $A$  Chapter, 1873 ;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , Va.  $B$  Chapter, 1873 ;  $K\Sigma K$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1878.

*University of Wisconsin*, Madison, Wis., 1848.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , Wis.  $A$  Chapter, 1857 ;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $A\Pi$  Chapter, 1872 ;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , Wis.  $A$  Chapter, 1874 ;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AI$ , 1878 ;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $H$  Chapter, 1875 ;  $\Delta\Gamma$ ,  $\Omega$  Chapter, 1881.

*University of West Virginia* (formerly *Morgantown Academy*), Morgantown, West Va., 1867.— $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1861-62 ;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $\Pi$  Chapter, 1883.

*United States Naval Academy*, Annapolis, Md.— $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $\Omega$  Chapter, 1865-65 ;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $M$  Chapter, 1873-74.

*Vanderbilt University*, Nashville, Tenn., 1873.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Tenn. A* Chapter, 1876 ;  $K\Sigma$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1876 ; Rainbow Fraternity, 1882 ;  $KA$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1883.

*Vermont University*, Burlington, Vt., 1791.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $\Delta I$ , 1836;  $\Sigma \Phi$ , Vt. *A* Chapter, 1845;  $\Delta \Psi$ , 1850;  $\Theta \Delta X$ ,  $\Gamma$  Charge, 1852-57;  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , Vt. *A* Chapter, 1879.

*Virginia State College*, Blacksburg, Va., 1872.— $K \Sigma$ , *N* Chapter, 1873;  $\Pi KA$ , *E* Chapter, 1873-80;  $K \Sigma K$ , *Z* Chapter;  $B \Theta \Pi$ ,  $A \Phi$  Chapter, 1877-80;

*Virginia Military Institute*, Lexington, Va.— $AT \Omega$ , *A* Chapter, 1865;  $KA$ , *B* Chapter, 1868;  $B \Theta \Pi$ ,  $A \Theta$  Chapter, 1869-80;  $K \Sigma K$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1869;  $\Sigma N$ , *A* Chapter, 1869;  $K \Sigma$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1873;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Theta$  Chapter, 1873-79;  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , Va. *E* Chapter, 1878.

*Wabash College*, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1833.— $B \Theta \Pi$ , *T* Chapter, 1845;  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , Ind. *B* Chapter, 1852;  $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1866;  $\Phi K \Psi$ , Ind.  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1870;  $\Delta T \Delta$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1872-80;  $\Theta \Delta X$ ,  $\Upsilon$  Chapter, 1879-82;  $\Sigma K$ ,  $\Delta X$  Chapter, 1880.

*Wake Forest College*, S. C., 1834.— $KA$ , *T* Chapter, 1881.

*Washington and Jefferson College*, Washington, Pa., 1802.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $B \Theta \Pi$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1842;  $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ , *A* Chapter, 1848;  $\Phi K \Psi$ , *A* Chapter, 1852,  $\Phi K \Sigma$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1853;  $\Sigma X$ , *I* Chapter, 1858-71;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $AA$  Chapter, 1858-65;  $\Delta \Upsilon$ , 1858-72;  $\Delta T \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1861;  $\Theta \Delta X$ ,  $\Pi$  Charge, 1869-72;  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , Pa.  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1876;  $AT \Omega$ ,  $A \Pi$  Chapter, 1882.

*Washington College*, Tenn. (closed).— $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ , *Z* Chapter, 1852-52.

*Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.*, 1782.— $\Phi K \Psi$ , *Va. B Chapter*, 1855;  $B \Theta \Pi$ , *P Chapter*, 1856-80;  $AT \Omega$ , *B Chapter*, 1865;  $KA$ , *A Chapter*, 1865;  $\Sigma X$ , *Z Chapter*, 1866;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1867;  $\Delta KE$ , *HA Chapter*, 1868-78;  $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ ,  $\Delta Z$  Chapter, 1868-78;  $\Delta \Psi$ , *B Chapter*, 1869;  $\Theta \Delta X$ , *P Charge*, 1869-74;  $K \Sigma$ , *M Chapter*, 1873-77;  $X \Phi$ , *N Chapter*, 1873-77;  $K \Sigma K$ , *E Chapter*;  $\Sigma N$ , *A Chapter*, 1882.

*Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.*, 1853.— $B \Theta \Pi$ , *AI Chapter*, 1869-79;  $Z \Phi$ , *O Chapter*, 1872-74;  $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ , *Cooley Chapter*, 1882.

*Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.*, 1831.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $A \Gamma \Phi$ , 1836; *Mystic Seven*, 1837-75;  $\Phi N \Theta$ , 1837;  $\Psi \Gamma$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1843;  $X \Psi$ , *AA*, 1844;  $\Delta \Gamma$ , 1848-54;  $\Theta \Delta K$ , *O Charge*, 1857-73;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Gamma \Phi$  Chapter, 1867;  $\Theta NE$  (*Soph.*), *A Chapter*, 1870;  $KA \Theta$ ,  $\Xi$  Chapter, 1883.

*West Liberty College, West Virginia (closed)*.— $\Delta T \Delta$ , 1861-61.

*Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.*, 1853.— $B \Theta \Pi$ , *AA Chapter*, 1868;  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , *Mo. B Chapter*, 1880.

*Western Reserve University (Adelbert College), East Cleveland, O.*, 1826.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $A \Delta \Phi$ , *Hudson Chapter*, 1841;  $B \Theta \Pi$ , *B Chapter*, 1841;  $\Delta \Gamma$ , 1865;  $\Delta KE$ , *BX Chapter*, 1868;  $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ ,  $\Delta \Xi$  Chapter, 1876-80;  $\Theta NE$  (*Soph.*), *I Chapter*, 1881;  $\Delta T \Delta$ , *Z Chapter*, 1882.

*Western University*, Pittsburg, Pa., 1819.— $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1864-71;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $I$  Chapter, 1864-79.

*William and Mary College*, Williamsburg, Va., 1693.— $\Phi BK$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1776;  $\Theta\Delta X$ ,  $E$  Charge, 1853-72;  $\Sigma AE$ ,  $K$  Chapter, 1858-61;  $\Pi KA$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1871-78;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $AT$  Chapter, 1874-78.

*Williams College*, Williamstown, Mass., 1793.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $KA$ , 1833;  $\Sigma\Phi$ , *Mass. A* Chapter, 1834;  $\Delta\Upsilon$ , 1834-61;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $I$  Chapter, 1847-51;  $Z\Psi$ ,  $Z$  Chapter, 1848;  $A\Delta\Phi$ , 1851;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $A$  Chapter, 1853;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1855.

*Wittenberg University*, Springfield, O., 1845.— $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , 1852-54;  $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Ohio B* Chapter, 1866;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $AT$  Chapter, 1867.

*Wofford College*, Spartanburg, S. C., 1851.— $KA$ ,  $\Delta$  Chapter, 1869;  $X\Psi$ ,  $AT$ , 1869;  $X\Phi$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1871;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *S. C. A* Chapter, 1879.

*Wooster University*, Wooster, O., 1860.— $\Phi K\Psi$ , *Ohio \Gamma* Chapter, 1871;  $B\Theta\Pi$ ,  $AA$  Chapter, 1872;  $\Phi\Delta\Theta$ , *Ohio \Delta* Chapter, 1872;  $\Sigma X$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1873;  $KA\Theta$ ,  $E$  Chapter, 1875;  $KK\Gamma$ ,  $\Gamma$  Chapter, 1875;  $\Delta T\Delta$ ,  $\Psi$  Chapter, 1880;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $P\Delta$  Chapter, 1882.

*Yale College*, New Haven, Conn., 1701.— $\Phi BK$ ;  $X\Delta\Theta$ , 1821; Skull and Bones, 1832; Scroll and Key, 1841;  $A\Delta\Phi$ , 1837-73;  $\Psi\Upsilon$ ,  $B$  Chapter, 1839;  $\Delta KE$ ,  $\Phi$  Chapter, 1844.

(*Sheffield Scientific School*).—Berzelius, 1863;

$\Sigma\Delta X$ , 1864;  $\Theta\Xi$ , *B* Chapter, 1865;  $\Delta\Psi$ ,  $\Sigma$  Chapter, 1868;  $\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ ,  $\Delta N$  Chapter, 1875-80;  $X\Phi$ , *O* Chapter, 1878.

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## LITERARY SOCIETIES

### BEARING GREEK NAMES.

*AK*, Marietta College; *AN*, University of Michigan; *A\Phi\S*, University of the Pacific; *AZ*, Oberlin College; *AZ*, Shurtleff College; *\Gamma T\S*, Columbia College, N. Y.; *\Delta\Phi*, Delaware College; *N\Pi K*, Kenyon College;  $\Phi\Delta$ , Western Reserve University;  $\Phi\Delta$ , Oberlin College;  $\Phi A$ , Illinois College;  $\Phi\Delta$ , Mercer University;  $\Phi K$ , University of Georgia;  $\Phi K\Pi$ , Oberlin College;  $\Phi\Phi A$ , University of Michigan;  $\Phi\Phi\Phi$ , Kenyon College;  $\Phi\S$ , Wellesley College;  $\Phi\S$ , University of Mississippi;  $\Phi\S\Phi$ , University of North Carolina;  $\Psi\Gamma$ , Marietta College;  $\Sigma\Pi$ , Shurtleff College;  $\Theta A$ , Lewisburg University;  $T\Theta K$ , Georgetown College;  $\Sigma A$ , Wellesley College.



## FRATERNITY COLORS.

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**$\Delta\Delta\Phi$ .**—Green and White.

**$\Delta T\Omega$ .**—Gold, White, Green and Blue.

**$B\Theta\Pi$ .**—Light Blue and Pink.

**$X\Phi$ .**—Scarlet and Blue.

**$X\Psi$ .**—Purple and Gold.

**$\Delta KE$ .**—Blue, Gold and Crimson.

**$\Delta\Phi$ .**—Blue and White.

**$\Delta\Psi$ .**—Light Blue.

**$\Delta T\Delta$ .**—Purple and Silver-Gray.

**$\Delta\Upsilon$ .**—Old Gold and Sapphire Blue.

**$KA$ .**—Scarlet.

**$KA$  (S. O.).**—Cardinal-Red and Gold.

**$K\Sigma$ .**—Blue, White and Red.

**$K\Sigma K$ .**—Light Blue.

**$\Phi\Delta\Phi$ .**—Wine Color and Pearl Blue.

**$\Phi\Delta\Theta$ .**—Blue and White.

**$\Phi\Gamma\Delta$ .**—Royal Purple.

**$\Phi K\Psi$ .**—Lavender and Pink.

**$\Phi K\Sigma$ .**—Black and Gold.

**$\Psi\Upsilon$ .**—Garnet and Gold.

**$Q.T.V$ .**—White.

**$W.W.W$ .**—Prismatic Colors.

**$\Sigma AE$ .**—Royal Purple.

**$\Sigma X$ .**—Blue and Gold.

**$\Sigma N$ .**—Sky Blue.

$\Sigma\Phi$ .—Royal Purple.

$\Theta\Delta X$ .—Black, White and Blue.

$\Theta\Xi$ .—Violet.

$Z\Phi$ .—White.

$Z\Psi$ .—White.

$AF$ .—Black and Gold.

$A\Sigma\Phi$ .—Stone Color and Cardinal-Red.

$\Delta B\Phi$ .—Garnet and Black.

$D.G.K.$ .—Magenta and Gold.

$\Delta\Psi$ .—Old Gold and Wine Color.

$IKA$ .—Royal Purple.

$\Phi N\Theta$ .—Garnet and Gold.

$A\Phi$ .—Bordeaux and Silver-Gray.

$\Delta\Gamma$ .—Pink, Blue and Bronze.

$\Gamma\Phi B$ .—Dark and Light Brown.

$KA\Theta$ .—Black and Gold.

$KK\Gamma$ .—Light and Dark Blue.

## COLLEGE COLORS.

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- Amherst.*—White and Purple.  
*Boston.*—White and Scarlet,  
*Bowdoin.*—White.  
*Brown.*—Brown.  
*California.*—Blue and Gold.  
*Chicago.*—Pink.  
*Colby.*—Gray.  
*College of New Jersey.*—Orange and Black.  
*Columbia.*—Blue and White.  
*Cornell.*—Red and White.  
*Dartmouth.*—Green.  
*Dickinson.*—Red and White.  
*Franklin and Marshall.*—Blue and White.  
*Georgetown.*—Blue and Gray.  
*Hamilton.*—Pink.  
*Harvard.*—Crimson.  
*Kenyon.*—Mauve.  
*Lafayette.*—Maroon and White.  
*Maine State.*—Blue and Brown.  
*Mass. State.*—Maroon and White.  
*Michigan.*—Blue and Maize.  
*Monmouth.*—White and Red.  
*N. Y. University.*—Violet.  
*Pennsylvania University.*—Blue and Red.  
*R. P. I.*—Cherry.

*Rochester*.—Blue and Gray.

*Rutgers*.—Scarlet.

*Stevens*.—Cardinal and Gray.

*Syracuse*.—Pink and Blue.

*Trinity*.—Green and White.

*Tufts*.—Blue and Brown.

*Union*.—Garnet.

*Virginia*.—Cardinal and Gray.

*Wesleyan*.—Lavender.

*Western Reserve*.—Purple and Bismark.

*Williams*.—Purple.

*Yale*.—Blue.

## COLLEGE ANNUALS.

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*Adrian.*—Epigonad.  
*Allegheny.*—Alleghanian.  
*Amherst.*—Olio.  
*Bates.*—Garnet.  
*California.*—Blue and Gold.  
*Colby.*—Oracle.  
*Colby.*—Diamond.  
*C. C., N. Y.*—Microcosm.  
*Columbia.*—Columbiad.  
*Columbia.*—The Miner.  
*Cornell.*—Cornelian.  
*Dartmouth.*—Aegis..  
*Dickinson.*—Minutal.  
*Hamilton.*—Hamiltonian.  
*Harvard.*—Index.  
*Hobart.*—Echo of the Seneca.  
*Kansas.*—Kikabe.  
*Kenyon.*—Reveille.  
*Lafayette.*—Melange.  
*Lehigh.*—Epitome.  
*Madison.* Salmagundi.  
*Maine State.*—Pendulum.<sup>1</sup>  
*Marietta.*—Mariettan.  
*Mass. State.*—Index.  
*Michigau.*—Palladium.

*Middlebury.*—Kaleidoscope.  
*Muhlenberg.*—Souvenir  
*Ohio State.*—Mokio.  
*Ohio Wesleyan.*—Bijou.  
*Pennsylvania College.*—Arcana.  
*Pennsylvania University.*—Record.  
*Princeton.*—Bric-a-Brac.  
*Rochester.*—Interpres.  
*Rutgers.*—Scarlet Letter.  
*Stevens.*—Eccentric.  
*Stevens.*—Bolt.  
*Syracuse.*—Syracusan.  
*Syracuse.*—Onondagan.  
*St. Lawrence.*—Gridiron.  
*Trinity.*—Ivy.  
*Troy Polytechnic.*—Transit  
*Tufts.*—Brown and Blue.  
*Union.*—Garnet.  
*Wesleyan.*—Olla Podrida.  
*Western Reserve.*—Reserve.  
*Williams.*—Gulielmsonian.  
*Wooster.*—Palladium.  
*Yale.*—Banner.  
*Yale.*—Pot Pourri.

# STATISTICAL TABLE.

FRATERNITIES.	Where Founded	When Founded.	Active Chapters	In- active.	Member- ship.	Chapter Houses.
Alpha Delta Phi.....	Hamilton..	1832	17	6	5,781	5
Alpha Tau Omega.....	V. M. I....	1865	26	8	1,080	—
Beta Theta Pi.....	Miami.....	1839	44	19	4,874	—
Chi Phi.....	Princeton..	1824	21	16	2,146	—
Chi Psi.....	Union.....	1841	16	8	2,288	3
Delta Kappa Epsilon..	Yale.....	1844	29	15	8,816	5
Delta Phi.....	Union.....	1827	7	5	1,854	—
Delta Psi.....	Columbia..	1847	9	8	2,057	3
Delta Tau Delta....	Bethany....	1859	32	11	2,437	—
Delta Upsilon.....	Williams...	1834	17	8	3,432	1
Kappa Alpha.....	Union.....	1825	4	2	986	1
Kappa Alpha (S.O.)...	W. & L. U.	1865	18	2	1,087	—
Kappa Sigma.....	U. of Va...	1867	14	10	1,267	—
Kappa Sigma Kappa..	V. M. I....	1867	5	—	325	—
Phi Alpha.....	C. C. N. Y.	1878	3	—	—	—
Phi Delta Phi.....	Michigan..	1870	6	—	383	—
Phi Delta Theta.....	Miami.....	1848	44	19	3,367	—
Phi Gamma Delta.....	Jefferson..	1848	27	17	3,009	—
Phi Kappa Psi.....	Jefferson..	1852	34	13	3,819	1
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	U. of Pa...	1850	9	14	1,536	—
Pi Kappa Alpha.....	U. of Va...	1868	2	6	307	—
Psi Upsilon.....	Union.....	1833	17	1	5,757	5
Q. T. V.....	Mass. State	1869	3	—	250	—
Rainbow.....	U. of Miss.	1848	2	—	503	—
Sigma Alpha Epsilon..	U. of Ala..	1856	16	21	1,218	—
Sigma Chi.....	Miami.....	1855	34	15	2,951	—
Sigma Nu.....	V. M. I....	1869	6	4	238	—
Sigma Phi.....	Union.....	1827	6	2	1,609	3
Theta Delta Chi.....	Union.....	1847	13	15	1,830	—
Theta Xi.....	R. P. I....	1864	3	—	243	—
Zeta Phi.....	U. of Mo...	1870	2	1	225	—
Zeta Psi.....	N. Y. U....	1846	19	9	2,786	3
Total.....	32		505	255	67,941	30

STATISTICAL TABLE.—*Continued.*

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.	Where Founded	When Founded	Active Chapters	In- active.	Mem- bership	Chapter Houses.
Alpha Digamma.....	Marietta ..	1859	—	1	200	—
Alpha Sigma Phi.....	Yale.....	1846	*	4	205	—
Berzelius.....	Sheffield...	1863	—	—	225	—
Delta Beta Phi.....	Cornell.....	1878	†	5	80	—
D. G. K.....	Mass. State	1868	—	—	110	—
Delta Psi.....	U. of Vt....	1850	—	—	240	—
I. K. A.....	Trinity ..	1829	—	—	249	—
K. K. K.....	Dartmouth	1842	—	—	675	1
Lambda Iota.....	U. of Vt....	1836	—	—	390	—
Phi Nu Theta.....	Wesleyan..	1837	—	1	350	1
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	Mass. State	1873	—	—	75	—
Phi Theta Psi.....	Lehigh.....	1882	—	—	40	—
Phi Zeta Mu.....	Dartmouth	1857	—	—	355	1
Mystic Seven.....	Wesleyan..	1839	‡	4	360	—
Sigma Delta Chi.....	Sheffield..	1867	—	—	250	—
Sigma Delta Pi.....	Dartmouth	1858	—	2	323	—
Total.....	16			17	4,077	3
<b>LADIES' SOCIETIES.</b>						
Alpha Beta Tau.....	U. of Miss..	1890	2	—	—	—
Sigma Kappa.....	Colby.....	1874	1	—	—	—
Alpha Phi.....	Syracuse ..	1872	2	—	—	—
Delta Gamma.....	Oxford In..	1872	10	2	126	—
Gamma Phi Beta.....	Syracuse...	1874	2	—	271	—
Kappa Alpha Theta..	Asbury ....	1870	11	2	78	—
Kappa Kappa Gamma	Monmouth	1870	18	7	558	—
Total.....	7		46	11	2,038	—
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
GENERAL FRATERNIT'S	32		504	255	67,941	30
LOCAL FRATERNITIES..	16		16	17	4,077	3
LADIES' SOCIETIES.....	7		46	11	2,038	—
Total.....	55		567	283	74,051	33

\* At Marietta. † At C. C. N. Y. ‡ At U. of Va.



# COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

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## HAVE THEY A RIGHT TO LIVE?

**COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES.** By H. L. Kellogg. Chicago: Ezra Cook. 1874. 12mo, paper.

**THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY FOR THE COLLEGE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881.** By E. E. White. Indianapolis: Wm. Burford, State Printer. 8vo, paper.

**THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM.** By E. E. Aiken. New Haven: G. H. Briggs. 1883. 16mo, paper.

Although the writer has assumed *a priori* that the answer to this question is an affirmative one, in that he has collected and classified what has been made public in their past records, yet he deems the subject of sufficient importance to inquire here, not into the causes of the Fraternities' appearance, but into their right to a continued existence.

Since the beginnings of the system, in 1825, there has been among college officers and others, who have come into contact with it as an organized force, influencing students during their college career, much opposition to its continuance and expansion. Arguments, more or less elaborate, have been made against the Fraternities; and until the publication of the first edition of this volume, so far as the writer knows, no facts or

theories had been publicly advanced in their support. In fact, however, their continued existence, steady growth and increasing prosperity are great and standing arguments against any opinions that may be brought to bear against them.

The opposition to the Fraternities has had public expression chiefly in the three works above mentioned. This opposition comprises people of three widely different classes: First, those who are not members of the college Fraternities, and who know nothing about them except that they are called "Secret Societies," and who consequently condemn them, in common with all organizations of that class, as harmful and pernicious from a religious, political, or social point of view. Mr. Kellogg represents this element: Secondly, college officers, who have opposed the Fraternity system from some real or imagined evil or defect in college government arising from its influences. Of this class, ex-President White, of Purdue, is an excellent example. Thirdly, students, who themselves may comprise three classes,—those who have not been at Fraternity colleges, and oppose them through ignorance (on the principle of the first class above named); those who have not been invited to join the societies, and consider that they are slighted and wronged; and those who have belonged to the Fraternities or kindred organizations, and who no longer belong to them, having either resigned or been expelled. Mr. Aiken represents this last class.

In considering the arguments advanced by these three writers, it must be remembered that in all probability much of their opposition is to be attributed to ignorance pure and simple. Mr. Kellogg gathered most of his material from constitutions of the various Fraternities which had been stolen and garbled, or were palpable forgeries, and devoted a large part of his book to a consideration of the expediency of secrecy in *any* organization. Ex-President White wrote with a view to showing that the Fraternities were endeavoring to increase the scope of the literary and classical studies in his own university, at the expense of the mechanical and scientific. And Mr. Aiken, arguing from a limited experience at Yale (where the society system is peculiar and entirely unlike that elsewhere), devoted the larger portion of his work to a consideration of the Fraternities as factors in college politics.

All three take up a large part of their space in quoting expressed and unfavorable opinions entertained about the Fraternities by several prominent educators, and about secrecy in general by several ancient American politicians. We should here bear in mind that *opinions* are not *evidence*. And many of the opinions themselves seem to have been written under a misapprehension of the facts, as several writers quoted by all three authors are active and ardent participators in Fraternity work, and have been more or less publicly identi-

fied with the system since such expressions of opinion were made.

Having thus shown the nature of the opposition and the kind of evidence upon which it relies, we shall take up the various points thus advanced and show their real meaning (where possible), and at the same time present the claims which the Fraternities may have to public recognition and support.

#### SECRECY.

The first and most prominent point advanced against the societies is their *secrecy*. Let us see in what the secrecy consists. As the members wear conspicuous badges, of which they seem to be proud, instead of ashamed, publish their names in illustrated and entertaining annuals, issue catalogues of their several orders, which are like biographical dictionaries in their fullness of detail, hold elegant and frequent banquets, at which honorable citizens take a prominent part, meet together at conventions, where they occupy the attention of the newspaper press for days, and listen to grave addresses by prominent college presidents, build themselves halls and houses which they are proud to point to as their own, and frequently call attention to their doings by the publication of journals and magazines, we can not see that they make any special attempt at concealment. In fact, this secrecy, which seems to be so dreaded and feared by the opponents of the

Fraternities, consists in most cases of but two elements: They hold their meetings with closed doors, and they do not tell the meaning of the Greek letters by which they are known. The latter fact need cause but little anxiety. The general public can rest assured that if any secret of general importance was concealed under these mystic combinations of crooked characters, it would not long remain unrevealed. The fact that the Chapters actually have the audacity to meet together in private, without consulting their opponents, is the sole ground upon which is raised the superstructure of abuse with which the Fraternities are constantly threatened. If five young men, honorable, studious and moral, choose to meet together occasionally for social or literary purposes, and do not choose to invite a sixth, what ground has the latter for complaining that the meetings of the former are secret? And yet this is the position in which the opponents of the Fraternities place themselves. If this principle of privacy were abandoned, where would be the sanctity of home or other confidential relations? Has the sixth student the right to *force* his company on the other five, because the parties happen to be students at college instead of simple citizens?

If these Chapters concealed their membership, and their purposes, and secretly conspired against collegiate authority, or plotted against their fellow students, then they would deserve to be abolished

and uprooted. But they do none of these things ; they are secret only in name.

Says our opponent : " But what do they do at their meetings ? " Ah ! that is the point ; the sixth student, who has not been invited, is simply burning with curiosity to know what his five fellows are doing. Fully one-half of the opposition is due to just this curiosity.

Given a number of students who are good scholars, stand high intellectually, and have fair social instincts,—and the Fraternities generally require such qualifications for membership,—does not any college official feel able to state what they do in their meetings ?

Besides, if the secrecy itself were such a bad thing, why is it that the literary societies, about which we shall have something to say hereafter, are avowedly secret, even in such strong anti-fraternity colleges as Princeton ?

The majority of the Fraternities, at the present time, from the publicity which they give to their doings, seem scarcely to recognize the fact that they are secret orders, and we wish, for our part, that a name which arouses opposition among so many good people, could be laid aside as a relic of a time when fanatical opposition made secrecy a necessary part of any advanced doctrine.

#### POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The second point of which we shall treat is the Political Relations of the Fraternities. Our oppo-

nents claim, briefly, that the Fraternities have caused the formation of cliques in order to exercise influence in college politics, to obtain the election of members to positions of honor and trust, simply because the candidates are members, and not because of their merit; that they have, by political intrigue, broken up the literary societies in many of the colleges, and that they are training their members in the arts of the politician. Such an arraignment is serious, and must be met by more than a mere denial of the accusation. The Fraternities certainly have not caused the formation of cliques in college as such, for they existed years before the system was dreamed of. The Fraternities have, in fact, lessened their unpleasant features. The Chapters consist, usually, of such a small number of men that it would be impossible for them to act as cliques, for such a contest would be as varied as one between individuals. The only way in which to exercise the great influence attributed to them would be for several Chapters to combine for the attainment of a single purpose, and this has sometimes been done. Strange to say, these combinations are considered to be rather a benefit than otherwise by some opponents of the Fraternities.

The societies themselves strongly disprove of any such combinations; many of them have legislated against the practice, and the general sentiment prevalent among Fraternity men is that any interference in college politics by the Fraternities,

as such, is a mistake. The Fraternities have introduced neither cliques nor politics into college life; they found them there and have left them. It is true that usually Fraternity men are elected to college offices, but this, we submit is because they generally comprise the most prominent and deserving students. If political cliques and Fraternity Chapters are sometimes co-extensive, they are certainly not interchangeable terms. Many of the Fraternities teach their members that their duties to each organization in college life must be judged by their relation to such organization alone, and not by their Fraternity associations. They are enjoined to act uprightly, to choose wisely, and, if their Chapter brother is the subject of their choice, to make his worth their criterion, rather than his relationship. We sometimes see Chapters voting solidly, and this is apt to be the case with students so closely associated, and similar in tastes and education. But we also sometimes see the neutrals doing the same thing; and why? Avowedly to beat the society men.

That the Fraternities have broken up the literary societies in some instances, we do not deny. In fact, we think it was rather a good thing for the literary societies. However, this criticism is applicable only to the Eastern colleges. In the Western colleges the literary societies are active and flourishing, and are stoutly upheld by the Fraternity men. The three more prominent Eastern Fraternities usually have comparatively large



Chapters, though their membership is still much smaller than that of the literary societies thus superseded. These Chapters afford literary advantages which the societies could not. They are smaller, their membership is more select and congenial, and their exercises do not bear such a strong resemblance to those of the class-room, as did those of the literary societies. The difficulty has been that college faculties have frequently made the mistake of endeavoring to force the social as well as the intellectual life of the college into the lines marked out by the literary societies. These lines the students would not follow, and, finding social organizations at hand, their literary activity naturally went in that direction also. In the Western colleges, where the two elements are distinct, the Fraternities rarely take the form of literary societies, and this trouble has not arisen. Several attempts have been made in the East to revive these literary societies, but to no purpose.

The Fraternities do not teach the arts of the politician. Politics existed in colleges before the Fraternities, and the circumstances surrounding the foundation of such Fraternities as  $\Delta\Delta\Phi$ ,  $B\Theta\Pi$  and  $\Delta KE$ , show plainly that the Fraternities were frequently organized to combat political cliques. The *esprit du corps* engendered by membership in the Fraternities, and which we deem a most valuable feature of their organization, may at times degenerate into political allegiance, but this is not

the first or the only time that a good thing has been put to a bad purpose.

To conclude, we think there is no foundation for the accusation of political trickery brought against the Fraternities. They have sometimes furnished opportunities which would not otherwise have been offered for its exercise, but they are opposed to it in principle and practice.

#### MORAL RELATIONS.

The moral status of the Fraternities is a third point which has been a favorite theme among our opponents, and a vehicle by which they have conveyed many false impressions and much undeserved abuse. They state, sometimes without any qualification, that the Fraternities are "hot-beds of vice," that they form a strong rallying point for all sorts of opposition to the church and its doctrines, that at their secret meetings the Chapters indulge in drinking, gambling, and other vices, and that generally the Fraternities tend to degrade and demoralize other members. And, they say, the Fraternity men must do these things, or they would tell us what they actually do. Insatiable curiosity when connected with a lively imagination, has been responsible for much that is bad, this slander among the rest. These monstrous statements have been repeated so frequently that we have no doubt many of their authors have actually come to believe them. That the whole statement is a tissue of falsehood can

be shown by the simple presentation of one fact, and that is, that over twelve per cent. of the membership of the Fraternities is composed of clergymen, including the Bishops of the Methodist and Episcopal churches, and the more prominent clergymen in other denominations. These gentlemen have, many of them, accepted positions that cause them to be identified with the societies; they have appeared before them as orators, and have served them as editors and chaplains. They advise their sons to join them, and take pleasure in contributing to their support. If the Fraternities even *tended* to degrade or demoralize their members, would such a state of affairs exist? No intelligent observer, with more than partial information, and not possessing an imagination inflamed by curiosity, could believe this infamous accusation.

But, our adversaries say, even if this is not so, the Fraternities waste valuable time; they chain the conscience of members to false ideas of honor, and their oaths are immoral. The time which the Fraternities take could not be better disposed of, to our mind, than in the social intercourse and intellectual activity which characterize the Chapter meetings. The habits of business and of faithfulness which they inculcate, and the close union which they promote, are quite as valuable factors in the training of the student mind as the knowledge of books, so carefully cultivated and often so speedily forgotten. The Fraternity oaths (and we speak of what we know), are not immoral; they

are simple promises not to make public matters of private interest intrusted to the members, and frequently are without the sanction demanded in all courts of law. When speaking of the political relations of the societies, we indirectly treated of this matter of allegiance, and we claim and know that a Fraternity man need lose no freedom in the exercise of conscientious judgment from the fact that he belongs to a college Fraternity.

The Fraternity men are on the average a better class than those who are outside of the system among their associates; for they are selected from educated circles themselves composed of picked men. But, aside from this, we say to college authorities, if you observe that a Fraternity Chapter shows any demoralizing tendency, do not blame the system which is thus abused, but inform the Fraternity authorities and eradicate the evil. The Fraternity will thank you for it and rejoice at it. No Fraternity desires to have poor Chapters; all wish to have their Chapters composed of the best men, with high aims and purposes. Why do not college authorities use this sentiment and guide it instead of denouncing the system which produces it?

#### FRATERNITIES AND FACULTIES.

The relationship of the Fraternities to the college faculties is another point which deserves attention. It is claimed that the Fraternities are foreign bodies outside of the proper sphere of

student life, centres of opposition to faculty authority, and ever ready to exaggerate their own importance and call attention to their own actions by breaches of college laws and discipline. Aside from the fact that such a line of conduct would surely alienate the support of the best class among the students, which the Fraternities are ever anxious to conciliate, the position is absurd upon its face ; and yet we have more than once heard it gravely advanced and persisted in by college officers, who should know better. The Fraternities are foreign bodies simply because the faculties will not recognize that some sort of social organization is a necessary adjunct to any proper training of the student, and that organizations like the Fraternities, with past reputations to uphold, and with branches in the best colleges stimulating each other to mutual efforts are much better than any organizations purely local, which faculties usually devise, and students perfunctorily join and then avoid. Those who have in charge the arrangement of the college curriculum have rarely taken into account the fact that the social instincts of young men must have some expression, which, if it is not found in the support and maintenance of respectable societies like the college Fraternities, will have its outlet in hazing and other violent or mischievous outbreaks. We again say to the college faculties, use the Fraternities, do not abuse them ! You will find that the Chapters are only too glad to assist you in maintaining order, in en-

listing support for the college, in securing endowments, and, in fact, in doing anything to increase the prosperity of the institutions upon which their own existence depends.

If you have occasion to discipline a member of one of the Fraternities, speak to his Chapter mates quietly and suggest that he is not doing himself credit, or is reflecting upon the good name of the Chapter. It is suprising how soon boys can influence each other, and how students can force reason into the mind of an angry boy where faculty admonition would only result in his opposition and estrangement. The members of a good Chapter all try to excel, many for the sake of their Chapter where they would not for their own. Each member feels that upon him has fallen no little burden of responsibility to keep the Chapter up to a standard set, perhaps, by men since grown famous. Why can not college faculties see what a force they have here at hand, and what a salutary discipline the Fraternities can exercise?

Then, again, if the Fraternities are made to feel that they are welcome, and that so long as they act uprightly the faculty are their friends, much of the energy now expended in merely struggling for existence, would be exerted to the benefit of the college itself. The Fraternities relieve the faculty of the necessity of looking closely after the social life of the students; they provide a sure way to preserve college customs and traditions; by their aid men in the different classes are speed-

ily bound together by such strong ties that class hostility is disarmed and hazing is unknown. In many cases, students would never complete their college course but for the influence of Chapter mates, and the tie that binds together the Fraternity men, graduates and non-graduates, and causes them to revisit their old home year after year, frequently results in substantial gifts and endowments to the college.

When the Fraternities feel secure they build beautiful Chapter houses, decrease living expenses, collect libraries, and provide the element of home life, which is the one sadly missing element in the college course of so many students.

The Fraternity journals invite the discussion of topics of vital interest to the college world, provide frequent means of communication and interchange of opinions, and by advertising the good points of the respective colleges where they have Chapters, attract students to them.

The college Fraternities feel that their welfare is identical with that of the college, and, to illustrate this, we will mention a fact within our own personal knowledge. One of our oldest and best colleges, which formerly contained good Chapters of several of the foremost Fraternities, is now temporarily suspended for lack of funds. At the slightest indication that the college will be reopened, we know that many Fraternity men will work hard to send it students, so that their own

old Chapters may be revived and supported. Is not this a spirit worth cultivating?

#### ANTI-FRATERNITY LAWS.

In this connection it would be pertinent to state that within the past five years such educational institutions as the Universities of California, Georgia, Iowa, Harvard and Vanderbilt have either repealed their anti-fraternity laws or allowed them to drop into disuse. While anti-fraternity laws have been recently passed by Monmouth College (Ill.), Trinity College (N. C.), Trinity University (Tex.), and Purdue University (Ind.), yet the Universities of Missouri, Alabama and North Carolina, are now the only *prominent* colleges, except Princeton, which exclude these organizations.

We think that anti-fraternity laws are a great mistake. In many cases they produce the evil (so-called) they seek to counteract. They present to the incoming freshman a solemn promise not to join an organization, of which perhaps he has never heard. They thus excite in his mind a strong suspicion that he is not to be trusted, and an equally strong curiosity to know what these terrible Fraternities really are. When he finds that the very best men with whom he associated in the preparatory schools have joined these societies, and are loud in their praise; when he learns that perhaps one-half of his professors are members of some one of the orders, and that men, whom he has been taught to look up to and



honor at home, support and uphold the Fraternities, what can he think of the wisdom which pledged him not to join them? The chances are that a bright, active boy will feel that he has been imposed upon, and, since the best of the Fraternities will not establish Chapters at anti-fraternity institutions (though they may run *sub rosa*, if such laws are passed against them), he either organizes an imitation of the real article or connects himself with a society having no reputation to lose, and which the faculty can neither know of nor control. Such is the effect of anti-fraternity laws as we have seen them.

#### EXPENSIVENESS.

The least frequent charge which is brought against the Fraternity system is its expensiveness. Those who bring it point to glittering badges, showy colors, costly banquets, and elegant Chapter houses for the truth of their assertion. First, let us say that badges very frequently are given as presents; colors cost but a trifle, and the banquets and Chapter houses are usually paid for by the alumni. The Fraternities certainly do not cause a waste of money. If, while in college, students are provided with more money than they need, they will waste it in individual cases, whether they belong to Fraternities or not. Is it not better for the wealthy student to spend his superfluous income in a handsome badge, in beautifying his Chapter home, in helping needy

brothers, or in increasing the Chapter library, than to spend it in fast horses, drinking or worse? He has here something tangible for his money. But aside from the charge of expense in such cases, and which in reality is utterly independent of the existence of the Fraternity system,—as the Fraternities here afford opportunities for disposing of money among a class who would spend it anyhow,—there is a charge of expense brought against the Fraternities from the fact that they are organizations, the maintenance of which costs money, and this outlay our opponents say might be saved. We can say from personal experience that the Fraternity expenses in any one Chapter rarely exceed twenty dollars per annum in a city college with a comparatively small Chapter, while any increase of the size of a Chapter reduces the expense proportionally. In country colleges, where living is cheaper, the total expenses will rarely amount to more than one-half of that sum. In return for this outlay the Fraternity member receives lasting benefits in the way of business and social training. He has the help of upper class men, the use of a costly library, perhaps, and the privileges usually of a Chapter house. The Fraternity system encourages the practice of living in clubs, and not only thus saves money, but where the Chapters own houses or rent them, the lodge expenses are reduced to zero, and the benefits of the Fraternity are either had for nothing or are a positive gain to the members.

## CONCLUSION.

We think that a careful consideration of the foregoing argument will lead to the conclusion that the Fraternities *have* a right to live. The secrecy which is so dreaded is purely a thing of the imagination, and a convenient peg upon which to hang indiscriminate abuse. Instead of demoralizing and degrading their members, the Græek-letter Fraternities put before them high aims and noble purposes, and teach them that their duties in relation to college enterprises are single as regards those enterprises, and not be influenced by their Fraternity relations. Instead of being foreign organizations, hostile to the college spirit and culture, they are friendly allies, and only foes to dry-as-dust policies, seeking to reanimate literary societies that have long outlived their usefulness. Instead of Fraternities causing a waste of money, they cultivate a spirit of economy and promote habits of business, and their existence actually tends to lessen the sum total of college expenses. They introduce the element of home into the student life, they form a strong bond between men of different classes and of all ranks of society, they help the weak, assist the poor and strengthen the unsteady, and form a strong link between the college and its former students, be they graduates or not. Their oaths are neither immoral nor profane, their discussions promote the formation of deliberate opinions, and their training is a valuable addition to the purely collegiate knowledge.

We claim for the Fraternities that they fill a necessary and important place in college life, and supply a lacking element in the student's course, they are a help to their members, and an efficient aid to good college government.

# LEGAL STATUS

## OF THE FRATERNITIES.

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THE opposition to the Fraternity system has shown itself among college officers in the enactment of laws, to which we give the general name of anti-fraternity laws. These laws appear in two forms. The first is a regulation of the faculty that no society shall be organized among the students without their consent. By withholding their consent they permanently prevent the legitimate formation of Chapters. The second is a pledge submitted to the students at matriculation, which they are required to sign as a condition precedent to becoming students, and in which they promise to have no connection with a Greek-letter Fraternity during their college career. The latter form is the most usual method employed. Such a pledge is enforced at Princeton, and was used, until recently, at Purdue University, Denison University, etc. The former course is adopted at the Universities of Alabama, North Carolina and Illinois.

Since the Fraternities have many of them become incorporated, acquired property and large interests in college towns, and otherwise approximated the secret organizations akin to Freemason-

ry, in the position which they hold in respect to the public, it has become a serious question as to whether such anti-fraternity regulations as we have named above can be legally enforced.

The first legal dispute which arose in regard to the standing of the Fraternities occurred at the University of California in 1879, where the authorities, without warning, passed an anti-fraternity rule. Previous to this they had permitted one of the Fraternities to build a Chapter house upon the college land, and the question immediately arose whether they would not be estopped from denying the proper existence of such a Chapter under the circumstances. The members of this Fraternity, active and alumni, held a meeting and openly threatened the faculty with an injunction forbidding the enforcement of the rule. The press of the State took up the matter and almost unanimously denounced the action of the faculty. The situation was presented to several eminent attorneys, and they stated that in their opinion such a law was unconstitutional under the organic law of California. The faculty was somewhat surprised at the unexpected and intense opposition, and later in the year quietly rescinded the obnoxious rule.

The next case occurred at Purdue University in Indiana in 1882. Here the faculty at first did not oppose the Fraternities, but afterwards, the president, becoming convinced that certain influences brought to bear upon the college authorities to en-

large the classical course at the expense of the scientific were due to the Fraternities, caused an anti-fraternity rule and submitted to the incoming students a pledge, such as is mentioned above, which contained a promise that the signer would not have any connection with a Greek-letter Fraternity while a student at the university. One of the students, Hawley, by name, and already a member of the  $\Sigma X$  Fraternity, having complied with all the other requirements for admission, refused to sign such a pledge and was refused matriculation. His guardian accordingly applied to the court for a mandamus to compel the faculty to admit him.

The case was somewhat fully argued and attracted much attention. The decision was in effect that the pledge tendered was unreasonable, "inoperative and void, and one which the faculty had no legal right to demand as a condition of his admission." The language of the court in refusing a petition for a rehearing was as follows :

"In legal effect we have only decided that regulation No. 3, adopted by the faculty, and the special pledge tendered to Hawley, fairly implied a discrimination against a class of the inhabitants of this State as much entitled to admission in the university as any other class, and that, to that extent, that regulation and that special pledge were both unlawful and unreasonable. All else embraced in the opinion was merely by way of argument and illustration. \* \* \* \* \* Where all the conditions attaching to an inhabitant of the State are such as to entitle him to admission

into a public school, he cannot be deprived of that right by the requirement of unusual and exceptional preliminary pledges, directed only against a portion or a class of people of the State. Such unusual and exceptional pledges are not only unlawful in their spirit and their application, but are unreasonable and productive of irritative litigation, and generally of injurious consequences to the institution attempting to enforce them."

This decision, however, only covers the point that Fraternity men as such cannot be compelled to sign such a pledge or be denied admission to a college because of their refusal to sign, if they are otherwise qualified to become students. It also applies only to colleges under State control, or those whose charters contain provisions similar to that of Purdue, and preventing discrimination among the inhabitants of a State. It does not apply to private institutions maintained by private endowment. And it does not touch upon the point as to the regulation of Fraternity membership by the faculties, while the students are still in college. Upon this point the court said :

"The right of admission [to the college] may not be enforced when there is not sufficient room in the university, and may possibly be postponed until the applicant has made some proficiency in merely preliminary studies, but it is a right which the Trustees are not authorized to materially abridge, and which they cannot as an abstract proposition properly deny. (Cory vs. Carter, 48 Ind., 327 ; The State vs. Duffy, 7 Nev., 342 and 8 Am. R., 713 ; Chase vs. Stephenson, 71 Ill., 383 ; Trustees, &c., vs. Van Allen, 87 Ill., 303 ; Rulison vs. Post, 79 Ill., 563 ; Workman vs. Board, 18



Mich., 400 ; Foltz vs. Hoge, 54 Cal., 28 ; Ward vs. Flood, 48 Cal., 36).

"The greater number of authorities cited by counsel have reference to the government and control of persons after they have been admitted as students in some scholastic institution, and hence, as we conceive, have no direct application to the real question in the case.

"The case of the people on the relation of Pratt vs. Wheaton College, 40 Illinois, 188, much relied on in the argument, is a case of that class. Besides, Wheaton College was an institution resting on private endowment, and deriving no aid whatever from taxation, or other public source.

"It is clearly within the power of the Trustees, and of the faculty when acting presumably or otherwise in their behalf, to absolutely prohibit any connection between the Greek Fraternities and the university. The Trustees have also the undoubted authority to prohibit the attendance of students upon the meeting of such Greek Fraternities, or from having any other active connection with such organization, so long as such students remain under the immediate control of the university, *whenever it can be made to appear that such attendance upon the meeting of, or other active connection with such Fraternities, tends in any material degree to interfere with the proper relation of students to the university.* As to the propriety of such and similar inhibitions and restrictions, the Trustees, aided by the experience of the faculty, ought to be the better judge, and as to all such matters, within reasonable limits, the power of the Trustees is plenary and complete. (Roberts vs. the City of Boston, 5 Cush., 198 ; Spiller vs. the Inhabitants, &c., 12 Allen, 127 ; Hodgkins vs. the Inhabitants, &c., 105, Mass., 575 ; Ferriter vs. Tyler, 48 Vermont, 444 ; State vs. Burton, 45 Wis., 150 ; Spear vs. Cummings, 23 Pick.,

225; *Donohue vs. Richards*, 84 Maine, 379; *Dallas vs. Fosdick*, 40 Howard's P. R., 249; *Drift vs. Snodgrass*, 66 Mo., 286).

"But the possession of this great power over a student after he has entered the university, does not justify the imposition of either degrading or extraordinary terms as a condition of admission into it, nor does it justify anything which may be construed as an invidious discrimination against an applicant on account of his previous membership in any one of the Greek Fraternities, conceding their character, object and aims, to be what they were averred to be in the complaint.

"Every student, upon his admission into an institution of learning, impliedly promises to submit to and to be governed by all the necessary and proper rules and regulations which have been or may thereafter be adopted for the government of the institution, and the exaction of any pledge or condition, which requires him to promise more than that, operates as a practical abridgment of the right of admission, and involves the exercise of a power greater than has been conferred upon either the Trustees or faculty of Purdue University."

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"If membership in any of the so-called Greek Fraternities may be treated as a disqualification for admission as a student in a public school, then membership in any other secret or similar society may be converted into a like disqualification, and in this way discrimination might be made against large classes of the inhabitants of the State in utter disregard of the fundamental ideas upon which our entire educational system is based."

This, as will be seen, places the Fraternities in a position entirely similar to that of other secret societies, and also lays the burden of proof upon

the faculty passing anti-fraternity laws to show that attendance upon the meetings of a Fraternity interfere with the relation of the members to the college.

Upon the decision of the case a resolution was introduced into the Legislature of Indiana, then in session, in the nature of a rider on an appropriation bill, forbidding the payment of State money to the university until the obnoxious legislation was repealed. The resolution passed, but failed to become a law from some minor technical difference.

It had the effect, however, of causing the immediate resignation of President White, who had been mainly instrumental in having the anti-fraternity regulations passed.

During the past four or five years anti-fraternity laws have been repealed in many of the best colleges, and have only been enacted at a few, and principally those controlled by religious denominations opposed to all forms of secret organizations.

It is to be hoped that such rules will be gradually rescinded, as the faculties become Fraternity men and the Fraternities increase in importance, and that the occasion may not soon arise for the trial of another "Purdue Case."

## LIST OF AUTHORITIES.

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PREVIOUS to the publication of the first edition of this work there were few sources of information in regard to the Fraternities, known to the public or accessible.

The Fraternity journals which we mention under the article upon each Fraternity, which publishes one, contain more or less information, and many of them have had valuable contributed articles on special Fraternity subjects. Complete sets of them are rare, however, and we doubt whether they could now be secured. Of late years the college annuals have been paying some attention to Fraternity subjects, and the *Palladium* of the University of Michigan and the *Minutal* of Dickinson College have been prominent in this line. Below we give a list of the works which a general reader would be apt to secure, and these, together with this work itself, will give a good general idea of the Society System.

\* **FOUR YEARS AT YALE.** By a graduate of '69. New Haven. 1871. 12mo, pp. 713.

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\* This contains an extended account of the old and peculiar Society System at Yale College, and is worth reading. It is nearly out of print, but a few copies can still be obtained of Henry Holt & Co., of New York.

**262 AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.**

**THE HARVARD BOOK.** By a member of the class of 1874. 2 vols., 4to, pp. 2,000. Osgood: Boston. 1875.

**AMERICAN COLLEGES: Their Students and Work.** By Chas. F. Thwing. Putnam's: N. Y. 1883. 16mo, pp. 159. (Second Edition).

**STUDENT LIFE AT AMHERST COLLEGE.** Amherst: 1871.

**MEMORIAL OF SAMUEL EELLS.** *AAΦ*. Cleveland, O. 1873. 8vo, pp. 255.

**THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM.** By E. E. Aiken. New Haven. 1882. 18mo, paper, pp. 110.

**COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES.** By H. L. Kellogg. Chicago. 1877. 16mo, paper.

**THE GREEK-LETTER SOCIETIES.** By A. P. Jacobs, *Ψ Γ*. Detroit. 1879. 32mo, pp. 51.

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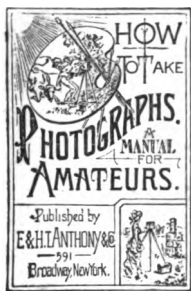
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